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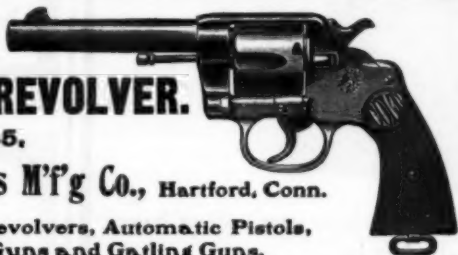
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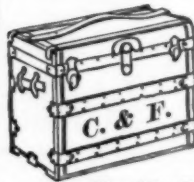
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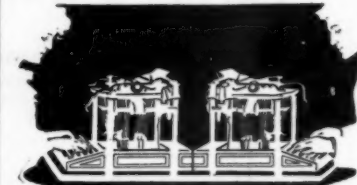
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In view of the killing of two officers and several enlisted men of the 17th U.S. Infantry by Moros in ambush in the Island of Mindanao on May 8, and the reported massacre of more than fifty friendly Filipinos in the same island on May 12, the movement looking to the establishment of civil government over the Moro territory would seem to be premature and unsafe. Next to the pacification of the Island of Samar the Island of Mindanao has presented the most difficult problems encountered by the Army in establishing American authority in the Philippines. The inhabitants of Mindanao are non-Christian, and their institutions, including polygamy and a form of serfdom bordering on slavery, have seriously perplexed our Government. The recent order abolishing serfdom and establishing a form of government hitherto unknown to the natives was meant as a fore-runner of a system of civilian control approaching that in vogue in the other islands of the archipelago, but recent events indicate that the time is not yet ripe for it. Most of the Moros are evidently peaceable and ready to support American authority, but whether they would continue so if the United States military force in the island were withdrawn or measurably reduced is extremely doubtful. From the very outset it has been necessary for military commanders in Mindanao to maintain a policy of increasing vigilance, and even under that policy they have been repeatedly attacked by the treacherous natives who have invariably paid dearly for their folly. Thanks to the vigorous punishment of their treachery the Moros as a body have acquired a certain respect for American authority, and Major General Leonard Wood, U.S.A., commanding the Department of Mindanao, expresses the belief that after the capture of Datto Ali, who was responsible for the ambush of May 8, the pacification of the island can be effected without difficulty. A new complication, however, arises from the massacre of the friendly Filipinos noted above. Press despatches state that the victims, fifty-three in number, including several women and children, were servants in the employ of officers stationed at the Army post at Malabang, and that they were murdered while asleep. If these reports are correct they would seem to require the indefinite postponement of all efforts to establish civil authority in Mindanao.

It has been suggested that the President's letter to Hon. Elihu Root, which the latter read at the recent banquet in celebration of the second anniversary of the Cuban Republic, while obviously designed as an assurance of good will toward the republics of Central and South America, is likely to be received by those nations in a totally different spirit. "All nations south of us," said the President with characteristic frankness, will be expected to "act with decency; brutal wrong-doing or an impotence which results in a general loosening of the ties of civilized society" may ultimately require interference by some civilized nation and "in the Western hemisphere the United States cannot ignore this duty." The country that keeps order and pays its obligations, the President continued, need not fear any interference from the United States, but will receive "only helplessness from us," and "as showing the purpose and desire of this nation" toward the former colonies of Spain he pointed to Cuba, free, independent and enjoying the full confidence and friendship of the United States. Reduced to simple terms, these utterances mean that so long as the Southern republics show themselves capable of controlling their own affairs and willing to fulfill their international obligations in good faith, they may count upon the unfailing sympathy and support of the United States in all their undertakings. We doubt, however, whether our Latin American neighbors at the South will receive this candid expression in the kindly spirit that prompted it. They are naturally inclined to resent any-

thing which savors of an assumption of superior authority by the Government at Washington, even when it is broadly meant to protect their own interests. The fact is, however, that President Roosevelt has only restated in frank and kindly terms the wholesome doctrine that if there is to be any exercise of international police power in the Western hemisphere it must be exercised by the United States. If the Central and South American republics deny that principle the conclusion is that they consider the Monroe Doctrine a dead letter.

If it is shown to be true as reported that the Japanese battleship *Hatsuse* was ten miles at sea off Port Arthur when she was destroyed by a Russian mine on May 15, the result may promote an effort after the close of the present war to negotiate an international agreement to regulate the use of submarine mines in such a way as to afford a reasonable degree of safety for the vessels of neutral navies. It is said that there are numerous mines adrift in Pechili Strait which have torn away from their moorings and which are a constant menace to vessels cruising in those waters. The tides there are so strong that mines cannot be safely anchored except in comparatively shallow places, and it is reported that some of those which have gone adrift have been found forty miles from the points where they were planted. If this statement is correct it would seem to afford ample warrant for revising the rules of war adopted by The Hague Conference so as to include fair regulations governing the use of mines and torpedoes. A system under which the vessels of neutral navies are exposed to the peril which threatens in the waters adjacent to Port Arthur, but beyond the three mile limit, is so manifestly opposed to the spirit of civilized warfare that there would probably be no objection at the close of the Russo-Japanese conflict to placing the matter before The Hague Tribunal for consideration. The question will probably be taken up by the General Board of the United States Navy at its next meeting, and it is to be hoped that from there the whole question may be transferred to The Hague at the earliest opportunity. The modern tendency is to relieve non-combatants as much as possible from the risks of war, and it is difficult to see why what is forbidden on land should be lawful at sea. No military commander would scatter hidden mines along the public highways to blow up peaceful citizens, even in an enemy's country. Then why should the naval commander be permitted to do so?

Judge Advocate General Davis of the Army has this week given two important opinions bearing upon the law approved April 23, 1904, providing for the promotion one grade of veterans of the Civil War now on the retired list. The first case was that of Col. Charles W. Raymond, Corps of Engineers, who has applied for retirement with advanced rank under the provisions of the new law. Colonel Raymond, who was a cadet at the Military Academy during the Civil War, bases his claim for advanced rank, as we stated some time ago, upon the fact that while on furlough from the Academy he joined the Army and served as a "volunteer aide." The Judge Advocate General holds that this service entitles him to receive the benefits of the veteran promotion law and to be retired, with the rank of brigadier general. The other case considered by General Davis was that of 1st Lieut. Herbert Cushman, who during the Civil War was a midshipman at the Naval Academy. Lieutenant Cushman's claim is that while on a practice cruise his vessel was ordered by Secretary Welles to duty in search for the Confederate vessel *Florida* and that he actually saw duty other than as a midshipman while acting under the orders. The Judge Advocate General, after carefully looking over the orders issued to the practice ship upon which Lieutenant Cushman was serving, has held that his claim is just and that he is entitled to promotion under the provisions of the act of April 23, 1904.

The following is a correct list of the officers of the Army who served in the Civil War and are still alive who were placed on the retired list after thirty years' service. These officers cannot, under the act of April 23, 1904, be given a grade higher than that they now hold, but it is the intention to ask Congress next session to pass a bill giving them the same promotion granted to officers with Civil War records who retired after forty years' service or for age. The list follows: Colonels—Bacon, Barber, Bass, Brayton, Clague, P. H. Ellis, L. P. Graham, Hunt, Jordan, A. P. Morrow, Oakes, Pearson, Powell, Geo. B. Sanford, Town and Van Valzah. Lieutenant colonels—Beaumont, Billings, Evans, Gardner, Hannay, Hartz, Head, Hobart, Humphreys, Savage, and E. C. Woodruff. Majors—Arthur, Bergland, Bryant, Corson, Crowell, Dillenbach, Dutton, Ebstein, Egan, Ewen, Grugan, Harris, Jackson, J. M. Kelley, Kendrick, Kennedy, Madden, Montgomery, Moylan, Peshine, B. H. Rogers, Seton, O. M. Smith, W. A. Thompson, Vernou, Warner, Wham, Wilhelm. Captains (mounted)—Adams and Davis. Captains (not mounted)—Ames, Bartlett, Beck, Catley, Neide, O'Connor, Roemer, Witherell. 1st Lieutenants (mounted)—none. 1st Lieutenants (not mounted)—Perkins and Sellmer.

Various applications have been received by the War Department from the relatives and friends of retired Army officers who served with credit during the Civil War and were placed on the retired list for age, or because of forty years' service, but who have died since the passage of the act of April 23, 1904, to have recess

commissions issued to them. One case in point is that of Colonel Cochran, who died a few days after the passage of the act. His relatives now desire that for reasons of sentiment he be given a recess commission as brigadier general, retired. The matter was submitted to the Judge Advocate General, who holds that the law does not permit the granting of recess commissions to deceased officers. It is true that in some cases Congress has seen fit, for sentimental reasons, to give brevet commissions to deceased officers, but in other cases where the attention of Congress has been called to the fact that the nomination was for a dead man, it has refused to confirm the nomination.

With regard to the recurrent discussion as to the value of the saber as a cavalry weapon and the interest aroused by the reports that the bayonet was effectively used by the Japanese in the recent fighting along the Yalu, it is worth while to note certain data contained in the medical records of the Civil War. It appears, for example, that of all wounds treated by the medical officers of the Union armies in that conflict, about four-tenths of one per cent., or 922 out of a total of 240,712, were saber and bayonet wounds; in the Crimean War the English and the French had two and one-half per cent. of such wounds and in the Schleswig-Holstein War two and four-fifths per cent.; while the German records show that in the Franco-Prussian War the saber and bayonet wounds received by Germans were less than one-third of one per cent. of the whole number. The compiler of the medical records of the Civil War says that a large proportion of the saber and bayonet wounds had their origin in private quarrels or were inflicted by sentinels of the guard. He adds: "In comparison with the large number of shot wounds, the saber and bayonet seem insignificant. A striking commentary, this, upon the advance of modern military science, showing that with the general adoption of long range fire-arms, the saber and bayonet are rapidly falling into disuse, and the time is coming, if it has not already arrived, when those old and honored weapons will become obsolete." Much the largest percentage of losses in our great war were from disease, one out of every 13.5 of the persons actually engaged during the war. One man out of every 6.7 was wounded in action, one out of every 38.1 died of his wounds, and one out of every 42.7 was killed in action. Of the total mortality among the colored soldiers ninety per cent. was from disease, in the Volunteers seventy per cent. and in the Regulars sixty per cent.

Several interesting questions have arisen at the War Department in connection with the selection of the Army chaplains eligible, under the new law, for promotion. The law provides: "That hereafter the President may from time to time select from among the chaplains of the Army any chaplains having not less than ten years' service, in the grade of captain, who shall have been commended as worthy of special distinction for exceptional efficiency by the regimental or district commanders with whose commands they may be serving as chaplains, approved through regular military channels, and may, with the advice and consent of the Senate, promote such chaplains, etc." It appears that only two chaplains who meet the Service requirements of the act have been recommended for such promotion properly and according to the exact reading of the law. These are Chaplains Pierce and Robinson. The Military Secretary's Office is desirous that this fact be known so that those chaplains who are eligible for promotion may have their papers before the Department in due form as required by the law. The recommendations should be made now, after the passage of the bill, for the conditions governing the selection of the chaplains for promotion may have changed since some recommendations were made prior to the enactment of the law. Of course the law did not require that to be eligible for promotion the chaplain should have served during the Civil War. Chaplain Pierce, who did so much to get the law passed, did not serve in the Civil War.

From the fact that the government of the Republic of Colombia has expressed its unwillingness to receive a minister from the United States at this time, it is evident that the unofficial efforts of the authorities at Washington to restore the relations between the two countries to the friendly basis which existed before the secession of Panama have failed of their purpose. In making this announcement the Colombian authorities frankly state that it is prompted by popular resentment toward the United States because of the part it took in the Panama movement, thus implying that the Colombian people still believe that the course of this Government with regard to the revolution in Panama was more than that of an interested observer. That this impression should still prevail in spite of the convincing statement to the contrary issued by President Roosevelt is extremely unfortunate. The resumption of diplomatic relations between the two republics is important to their national interests on the Isthmus and elsewhere, and it is gratifying to know that nothing proper to accomplish that desirable object has been left undone by the United States.

It is expected that Rear Admiral J. B. Coghlan, U.S.N., will succeed to the command of the Brooklyn Navy Yard on the retirement of Admiral Frederick Rodgers, October 3 next.



Interest in the question of battleships versus torpedoes is evidently even keener in Europe than here in the United States, and the discussion provoked by the operations at Port Arthur has brought out a variety of opinions from naval experts whose views command world-wide respect. Vice Admiral Mallarme, of the French navy, while protesting that he is not an out-and-out partisan of the battleship, but that on the contrary he believes in the utility of torpedo-boats and submarines, holds that these small craft can be effective only when supported by a powerful naval force to be found in the battleship and the armored cruiser. And after all, he continues, the really redoubtable engine of war is the gun. He points out that at Chemulpo the Japanese began to fire on the *Variag* at a distance of about five miles, and that in that fact there is a lesson in the comparative values of naval implements which should not be overlooked. "Can it be seriously thought," asks Admiral Mallarme, "even admitting that all the reports of damage done by torpedoes are true, that the Japanese boats would have been able to perform the tasks assigned to them if they had not been supported by a powerful fleet? What could the little things have accomplished if they had been left to their own resources? They would soon have been short of coal, their crews would have been harassed and worn out, and they would inevitably have been destroyed." Much the same view is entertained by Admiral Sir Cyprian Bridge, of the British navy, who inclines to the idea that the tactics of the Russian naval officers at Chemulpo and Port Arthur was glaringly defective. He believes they should have taken the aggressive and adds: "The only way to defend yourself effectively against torpedo attack is to assume a vigorous offensive. If you go hunting a squadron of torpedo-boats they will have quite enough to occupy them in looking out for themselves. The essence of a torpedo-boat is attack by surprise, to get in unobserved, launch a torpedo and get away. If you simply remain quiet and trust to an obstruction put around you, an active and vigorous assailant is bound to find a soft place in it, for there is no armor yet made which has not a weak spot."

Naval Constr. David W. Taylor, U.S.N., in a paper published in the Proceedings of the Naval Institute takes the ground that the protected cruiser type of warship is an undesirable one, and that the work hitherto assigned to vessels of that class can be more efficiently performed by the new scoutships, three of which are provided for in the new Naval Appropriation Act. Broadly speaking, the protected cruiser type is less than thirty years old, the first vessel of that class, the *Iris*, having been launched in England in 1877. Constructor Taylor contends that the protected cruisers have not been worth the money they cost, and his opinion is that the true line of advance is to abandon the protective deck entirely and put the weight thus saved into more remunerative features. "Some years ago," he adds, "I advocated the adoption of the steam turbine for main propelling machinery. This will shortly be tried in our Service on a large scale, and if as successful as its advocates expect, will enable cruisers to be designed which will be a marked advance upon anything we now have. I should anticipate that it would be possible to design a five thousand ton vessel without a protective deck which would reach nearly thirty knots on trial and would be able to maintain, at sea, in ordinary weather, more than double the speed of a fleet of battleships. Such vessels would have no difficulty in coping with converted liners. Such a design, however, or an approximation to it, would be utterly impossible if an attempt were made to obtain deck protection. The *Baltimore*, which approximates five thousand tons displacement, has a weight of nearly six hundred tons in her protective deck, or say twelve per cent. of her displacement. A five thousand ton vessel of extreme speed would, however, require to be certainly more than half as long again as the *Baltimore* and should probably have seventy-five per cent. more water line."

Even sooner than was anticipated, the labor question involved in the Panama Canal, which we have already described as one of the most vexatious problems connected with the entire project, is pressing for solution. The American Anti-Boycott Association has inquired of Rear Admiral Walker, president of the Panama Canal Commission, whether the Eight Hour law of 1892 will apply to labor in the canal zone, the inference being that the labor organizations of the United States will endeavor to assert their authority over constructive work on the Isthmus. To this inquiry Admiral Walker replies that operations will be subject to the present laws of Panama in conformity with the instructions of President Roosevelt, except where necessary modifications of those laws are made by the Canal Commission or by the Congress of the United States. For the present, therefore, all matters relating to labor or immigration in the canal zone will be regulated by such laws as Panama now applies to those subjects, although Admiral Walker takes it for granted that the Eight Hour law will ultimately be extended to canal operations. Another aspect of this question is suggested in reports to the effect that efforts will be made to procure a pledge from the Government that none but labor from the United States shall be employed on the canal project. Of this scheme Admiral Walker bluntly says: "Such action as that would, I believe, prevent the construction of the canal. We anticipate hiring a number of laborers from the negroes of the Southern States, but we could not get enough to

build the canal. The negroes of the South would not leave their present employment for this work in sufficient numbers."

In a communication to the New York Sun with reference to the sources of the labor supply required for the construction of the Panama Canal, Mr. D. Callazo suggests that Porto Rico be drawn upon. He says: "The island has an abundance of cheap labor inured to climate and pernicious fevers, and accustomed to tropical soils, that must be taken into account for the construction of the Panama Canal. Add to these material advantages the lasting grateful impression that such generous conduct will make on the mind of the alert Porto Rican toward his real benefactor and the moral and political conveniences of having as a dweller on the canal zone and under the American flag a hard-working, loyal and peaceful citizen who, undoubtedly, would turn a deaf ear to any perturbing or rebellious influence that might be at work among the Colombians. There is a notable precedent and an eloquent instance in the case, known to the writer, of an enterprising Porto Rican, Mr. Lorenzo Mercado, who, during the boom of the canal work and at the time of the French concern's operations, went to the Isthmus along with 200 companions as a first experiment. They worked well and satisfactorily, met with success, and at the end of six years returned safely and in health to their native country with a useful experience and plenty of gold in their purses."

Dr. Richard P. Strong, Director of the Biological Laboratory at Manila, has a paper in the annual report of the Philippine Civil Commission in which he suggests that the Panama Canal may some day be the means of transmitting yellow fever into the Orient. After pointing out that the disease often follows the lines of commercial maritime travel and that the seaports of the isthmus and adjacent territories are frequent sufferers from the scourge, Dr. Strong remarks that it is not improbable, unless extreme precautions are taken against vessels passing from these regions and bound for ports in the Far East, infected ships, and even cases of yellow fever, will be conveyed to Honolulu, or even directly to Guam, Hong Kong and the Philippine Islands. The transmission of yellow fever under the conditions described by Dr. Strong is of course entirely possible. There will, however, be one saving clause in the situation, and that is the likelihood that the sanitary control of the canal zone will be in the hands of the Medical Department of the United States Army, which is almost equivalent to saying that there will be no yellow fever to transmit.

Capt. James Postell Jervey, Engineer Corps, U.S.A., in his prize essay on "Esprit De Corps," to which we have hitherto alluded, treats of one side of Army life in that valuable paper in terms which commend it to the most thoughtful consideration. He points out that whereas social status in civilian life is often largely dependent on wealth, in the Army all officers are socially equal regardless of their means, yet there is a national tendency on the part of those with large outside incomes to set a certain pace or standard of living, and those with smaller incomes try to keep up with them, the result being heart-burnings and debts. "The increase of wealth in the Army of late years," Captain Jervey continues, "has been marked, and unless moderation is observed by those having money and common sense, wisdom and self-control by those without it, two evils will result, viz: 1. The Army will be divided into cliques according to incomes. 2. Many weak men will be tempted to live beyond their means, with resulting pecuniary troubles. To avoid these evils, the well-to-do men must be moderate in their expenditures, at least so far as their military life is concerned, and must make absolutely no pecuniary distinction among their brother officers. Those officers whose only income is their pay must remember that they are socially, intellectually and morally on the same plane with their more fortunate comrades. They must run their establishments within their means, entertaining in so far as they are able, without distinction as to wealth or lack of it, and trying by superior ability to compensate for lack of money."

How much truth there is in the report that Governor Odell, of New York, who sailed for Europe on May 24, goes to urge General Horace Porter, United States Ambassador to France, to return to this country and accept the Republican nomination for Governor of the Empire State, we do not know, and probably nobody else knows, save the Governor himself. But this we do know, that if such is Governor Odell's mission, its success would be a distinct gain for cleanly politics, honorable party methods and personal fitness as the standard of popular favor. As the country approaches what promises to be one of the most momentous political campaigns in recent years we can bespeak the great contending parties no better fortune than that each may place in nomination for all its honors none but men who rise to the stature, mental, moral and professional, of the patriotic, high-minded soldier and gentleman who now so worthily represents our Government at the French capital.

General Miles is so greatly annoyed at the misquotation by the daily press of certain remarks delivered by him before the members of the Founders and Patriots' Association in New York on May 13 that he has addressed the following letter, explanatory of his attitude,

to the New York Herald: "In referring to soldiers of different armies I stated that the Japanese soldiers had displayed great bravery and heroic devotion; that the Russian soldiers went into battle chanting the sacred airs of the Greek Church; that those of the Sultan of Turkey had manifested great fidelity to the Mohammedan faith, but that the soldiers of America or the Great Republic had fought for a principle and had displayed great heroism and fortitude. I made no statement that I had found on the battlefield it was the fighting and not the praying that wins. I have never in my life sneered or scoffed at religion; and the fact that I have seen the erroneous report published in your paper copied into others prompts me to ask you to make this denial as public as was the original misstatement. I was much annoyed on seeing this misstatement the following morning, and spoke of it to Admiral Dewey, who sat next to me at the dinner, who confirmed my statement that no such language was used."

A very handy and valuable pamphlet has been issued by the War Department, giving instructions for conducting correspondence and keeping the records by the militia and volunteers, prepared in the office of the Adjutant General. The object of this pamphlet is to reduce to a concise form, for the use of the organized militia and such volunteer forces as may be called into the service of the United States, the various laws, regulations, and customs of the Service, relating to military correspondence and keeping of military records. No attempt is made to improve upon the admirable systems laid down in the printed regulations of some of the States, but rather to apply the simpler, and, in some respects, the more adaptable practices for field service in use in the Army. As all military instruction looks to its application in time of war, so all methods of military correspondence and record keeping are valuable in proportion to their ready adaptability for use in the field.

Exhaustive experiments with all kinds of torpedoes will be conducted next month at Newport, Rhode Island, and at Sag Harbor, provided the necessary number of officers can be spared for the work of conducting the experiments. At no station in the Service is the lack of officers so glaringly evident as at the torpedo station, Newport, which for some time has been in charge of a gunner and where for a long time previous to his assuming charge only one officer was on duty and he was of course occupied almost wholly with the routine work of necessary administration. There is considerable criticism in the Navy that more ships are not put out of commission, particularly ships of the older type, for which there is no urgent need. In this way there would be officers enough to relieve the present stringency to some extent and to carry on important work which is suffering from want of attention. Lieut. Comdr. E. E. Capehart is under orders to take charge of the torpedo station.

Although it will probably be two months yet before the new shapes of powder which are to be tested by the special board, of which Comdr. A. M. Knight is president, are ready, the members of the board are in frequent conference with the Chief of the Bureau of Ordnance, Rear Admiral George A. Converse. The board will also conduct tests with copper discs and tests with the two 8-inch guns of the Iowa, which have been sent to the proving ground for experimental purposes. These were the two guns which recently exploded, one at Pensacola and the other off the Virginia coast. One of these guns has been cut off that specimen pieces of it might be obtained to experiment with, and the other has been smoothed down. Because of the great amount of experimental firing which will be necessary, a special butt is to be built at Indian Head.

Major Gen. F. C. Ainsworth, the Military Secretary, is contemplating making several changes, it is understood, in the commissioned personnel stationed in his office in the War Department. It seems to be settled that Col. Henry P. McCain is to come to Washington and be on duty in the office of the Military Secretary. According to report General Ainsworth will not retain such a large commissioned force in his office, and it is probable that Lieut. Col. James S. Pettit and Major John Guilfoyle, now on duty in the office of the Military Secretary, will be assigned elsewhere. These two officers have done most excellent work since they have been on duty in the War Department, and it is simply due to the new policy that they may be given other and even more important assignments. Just what other changes will be made by order of General Ainsworth are not known.

There now seems to be little doubt that the recommendation of the Quartermaster General of the Army for the adoption of the olive drab field cap will finally receive approval. The cap is now being generally worn by officers on duty at the War Department and is meeting with universal satisfaction. It is of the same shape as the blue dress cap with the bronze coat of arms in front, and below the black visor.

According to a recent ruling of the Secretary of the Navy, orders to officers not of command rank may be made without consultation with the Secretary. Officers of command rank have their orders supervised by the Secretary of the Navy. Orders to officers below command rank are prepared in the Bureau of Navigation.



Gunner Joseph L. Hill, U.S.N., who failed to secure his promotion to the grade of ensign, has addressed a petition to President Roosevelt in which he asks that certain letters derogatory to him be stricken from the records of the examining board. These letters from Admirals Crowninshield and Sigsbee and Captain Wainwright were, it is contended, presented contrary to the provisions of subdivision 2, art. 1700, Navy Regulations, the "matter not being on the files and records of the Navy Department" at the time he made application for promotion and he was never furnished with a copy of any of the letters. Mr. Hill, in his petition, says: "I submit that a fair construction of the act of Congress approved March 3, 1901, fails to show that the law contemplates that a warrant officer should not receive a commission because some of his commanding officers report upon him adversely. The law says no warrant officer shall be appointed 'who is not recommended by a commanding officer whom he has served;' and you will find in the record several high recommendations from commanding officers under whom I have served. As to the incident on the Maine: the first knowledge or intimation I ever had that it was the intention of any one to court martial me for insubordination in connection with that matter was when this part of my record was shown to me by the Examining Board, and I was then told that this part of my record would be considered in connection with my aspirations to become a commissioned officer. For any such offense as I may have committed while on the Maine, I was placed under suspension: I was not told that I was placed under suspension to await trial by court martial, nor was my sword taken from me; that suspension continued for more than a month, and thereafter I was duly released from suspension and restored to duty. I respectfully submit, therefore, that it should be held contrary to natural justice that the fact that it may have been intended to court martial me should be allowed to prejudice my aspirations for promotion, when I knew nothing of such intention until after I had presented myself for examination and when, further, as a matter of fact, such court martial was never held; but, contrariwise, I was duly punished by suspension for any offense I may have committed." Mr. Hill received favorable testimonials as to his ability and professional fitness from twenty officers, among whom were Rear Admirals H. C. Taylor and Merrill Miller, Admiral Taylor saying that he "had shown himself to be a man of solid and reliable character. His manner and bearing when in command of enlisted men is very satisfactory. His professional knowledge is thorough." The Examining Board at Mare Island, before which Mr. Hill appeared, reported him to be mentally, morally and physically, but not professionally qualified for promotion.

The 22d Infantry, with its service in Cuba and the Philippines, after a little rest of a year and a half in America, seems to be adding to its laurels in Mindanao. Major Edward Davis, A.A.G., Adjutant General, Department of Mindanao, in an official communication dated Zamboanga, P.I., Feb. 28, 1904, to the commanding officer of the 22d U.S. Infantry, says: "The Department commander directs me to acknowledge receipt of your report of the action at Romaien river, Jan. 22, 1904, and to convey to you his appreciation of the fine conduct and excellent discipline of the battalion of the 22d Inf. (officers and men), under the command of Major J. S. Parke, jr., engaged in this action, and especially his appreciation of the gallant and brave conduct of 2d Lieuts. C. W. Flake and W. E. Roberts, 22d Inf. You are requested to submit in the prescribed manner (paragraphs 196 and 197, A.R., 1901), and in accordance with the recommendations of Capt. J. L. Donovan and Major J. S. Parke, jr., recommendations for certificates of merit for Company Quartermaster Sergeant Edward K. Zink and Corporal Travis T. Bryan, both of Company A, 22d Inf." The action referred to was a fight with a Moro Sultan who was described by a Spanish writer who saw him in 1894 as follows: "The Sultan Ruman (Romain) was called the Prince of the Laguna and Lord of eighteen towns. The said Sultan is of lofty stature and has perfect and energetic features and his port is not without a certain majesty." He was one of the most powerful sultans of the Lake Lanao Moros, but since this defeat has lost most of his power and prestige. This regiment is still exerting its civilizing influence over these savages and will continue to make better men of them as long as it remains in the islands.

Comdr. N. E. Mason, of the Navy, has reported for duty at the Navy Department, having just returned home from the Asiatic station. Commander Mason commanded the Cincinnati at the time she was sent up to Chemulpo and Chefoo to take on board the missionaries and miners who were brought down from Ping-yang after the Russo-Japanese War began. Commander Mason, although well posted on the general Far Eastern situation, was very discreet in his remarks for publication. He has been in conference, however, with a number of high officials of the Department relative to matters in the Far East. He knows many interesting things about the Chemulpo incident and the action of the commander of the British ship in failing to signal to the commander of the Vicksburg. This same British commander was at one time naval attaché at Washington and the report is that he was most unpopular, cherishing a strong dislike for Americans. Commander Mason has been ordered to duty in the Bureau of Ordnance, where he will eventually succeed Lieut. V. O. Chase as assistant to the Chief of Ordnance, when that officer goes to sea in the fall as navigator of the Ohio. Commander Mason was for a long time in charge of the proving ground at Indian Head, later served in the Bureau of Ordnance and was afterward in charge of the work at the torpedo station at Newport.

An invitation to accompany Civil Engr. Robert E. Peary, U.S.N., on a part of his expedition to the Arctic this summer, is being extended to a limited number of people. The matter is in the hands of the Committee on Application of the Peary Arctic Expedition of 1904, at 3 West Twenty-ninth street, New York city. The party is to be limited to thirty members. Commander Peary this coming summer expects to take an auxiliary ship as far north as Etah and Cape Sabine (about 79 degrees north latitude) in order to establish a depot for coal and provisions, preparatory to his renewed attempt to reach the Pole, to be made in the summer of 1905. A stanch, specially designed Arctic steamer is being equipped for this special service; and, finding that in addition to her own ship's company, he can comfortably

accommodate a small number of passengers, Commander Peary has conceived the idea of offering passage to a selected company, and thus partly meet the expenses of the trip. The voyage will include portions of Newfoundland, Labrador, Greenland, Ellesmere Land and the Baffin Bay coast, making a number of ports where passengers can go ashore. If desired, a party can be landed for sport or scientific studies at any point on the upward voyage, and picked up again on the return. The ship is scheduled to go north on the 1st of July and return on the 1st of September.

Because of an order issued by the educational authorities of Kansas expunging from the histories used in the schools of that State the accepted account of a certain dramatic incident of the campaign in the Philippines, Brig. Gen. Frederick Funston, U.S.A., commanding the Department of the Columbia, who figured in the affair, has issued a statement which removes the misapprehension concerning it. General Funston says: "A body of 4,000 or more Filipinos, who were on the far side of the Rio Grande, had been harassing the American forces. On April 26, 1899, General Funston, accompanied by a skirmish party, swam the Bag Bag, a small stream about 100 feet wide, which is a tributary to the Rio Grande. This act has been confused with and magnified into the swimming of the Rio Grande the following day, April 27, by two soldiers from the Kansas regiment, which preceded the routing of the 4,000 Filipinos by forty-five American soldiers. These soldiers carried a line with them with which they drew across a heavier one. To the latter a raft was fastened and drawn across. When forty-five soldiers and General Funston had been ferried over the detachment routed the Filipinos. I am glad to present the facts as they are and clear the matter up."

The portrait of Brig. Gen. Henry Jackson Hunt, U.S.A., which was presented to the U.S. Military Academy on April 6 by Henry Carey Baird, of Philadelphia, is the third portrait presented by Mr. Baird to the Academy, in accordance with a resolution, formed several years ago, to contribute to his father's Alma Mater memorials of "three gallant, able, faithful and honorable gentlemen and soldiers;" the other portraits heretofore presented by Mr. Baird being those of Gens. George Gordon Meade and Charles Ferguson Smith. Gen. Henry Jackson Hunt, brevet major general, U.S.V. and U.S.A., and Chief of Artillery, Army of the Potomac—"The Command being that of a Lieutenant General"—was born Sept. 14, 1819, and died Feb. 11, 1889. The portrait of him is the work of the late T. Henry Smith, a Philadelphia artist of merit, and the likeness has been pronounced entirely satisfactory by General Hunt's family. In a letter from the Academic Board at West Point to Mr. Baird, accepting the portrait, the board "takes occasion to express its grateful sense of the generosity of the donor who has in this gift for the third time evidenced his high appreciation of graduates of this institution who have distinguished themselves in the service of their country."

"The Howitzer," being "a book of the class of 1904" at the United States Military Academy, is all that its name implies and a great deal more besides. For in this beautifully printed and superbly bound volume there is in addition to the history of the class collectively, together with admirable portraits and biographical sketches of each of its members, including his nickname, a wealth of illustrations and descriptive matter relating to the Academy which will prove of permanent interest to every graduate and friend of the institution. The humorous features of the work, both in pictures and text, are notably varied and clever, the record of events in which the class of 1904 has participated is at once comprehensive and creditable and the original contributions, whether in poetry or prose, possess a high average of literary taste. The illustrations picturing familiar scenes at and near West Point, are exceedingly beautiful, the cartoons are capital, and the volume as a whole is in all respects worthy of its predecessors. It is dedicated to Prof. Charles W. Larned, whose portrait serves as a frontispiece, "as a token of esteem."

The U.S. Army transport Kilpatrick, from the Philippines, arrived at New York city May 22. The voyage, which was begun at Manila on March 26, was uneventful. The vessel brought in all ninety-eight cabin passengers, sixty-one discharged soldiers and nineteen discharged civilian employees. Capt. D. W. Arnold, of the Quartermaster's Department, was in command of the transport. Among those who returned by the transport were Major DeW. C. Poole, Mrs. J. T. McDonough, wife of the Judge of the Supreme Court of Manila, and the Misses McDonough; Lieut. Clyffard Game, of the 11th Infantry, and Mrs. Game. There was also on board a prisoner, who had been sentenced to ninety-nine years for treason—H. H. Richter, a former private in the 6th U.S. Artillery. He is charged with having deserted his colors, of having gone over to the enemy and of having fought with the Filipinos against his flag, attaining the rank of lieutenant colonel in the insurgent army. Owing to the pleadings of his mother and of a doubt as to whether the man was in his right mind at the time of his defection, the sentence has been commuted to two and one-half years. The bodies of sixty-four soldiers, who died in the Philippines were also on board.

At the instance of Brig. Gen. George F. Elliott, commandant of the Marine Corps, Major L. C. Lucas and Capt. Frank Evans, now on duty at Marine Headquarters, will take about eleven enlisted men of the corps to Lynhaven Bay next month to conduct tests with the Service rifle, with a view to determining whether the shells striking the water ricochet or bite under. In the event that the latter is the case, as some officers think, it will change considerably the present practice when firing at small boats or aiming at the water and trusting to the shell to ricochet. The party will carry a steam launch and a whaleboat. They will be gone about ten days. There is considerable interest in these experiments, for it so happens that this important matter has never been taken up by the Army.

The battleship Illinois has been floated out of the drydock in which the recent repairs have been made and will proceed to join the fleet of Rear Admiral Barker as soon as her powder and ammunition can be placed on board. The work required as a consequence of the collision with the Missouri was completed at the New York yard in two weeks less time than had been estimated. The

present facilities at this yard for the prompt and efficient carrying out of work have never been better, and are superior to those of any yard in the country. Unlike the methods of former days, efficiency is now the touchstone for employment in the New York Navy Yard and all other questions are subordinated to this.

The War Department has received the proceedings and findings in the court-martial case of 2d Lieut. Samuel H. Fisher, 28th Inf., who was tried and found guilty of duplicating his pay accounts and sentenced to be dismissed from the Army, the charge being a violation of the 61st Article of War, the penalty for which is dismissal. It is not believed, however, that the War Department will approve the sentence as it stands, owing to the fact that it was not clearly proven that any criminality was intended by the young officer. However, it cannot be stated definitely what the final action will be, as the case has not as yet been reviewed.

Orders have been issued at the Navy Department assigning Lieut. Frank I. Evans, son of Rear Admiral R. D. Evans to command the Sylph, one of the choicest billets in the Navy. The Sylph as a rule plies between Washington and Oyster Bay and is generally sent to Oyster Bay for the summer for the use of the President's family. The command of the Sylph has long been regarded in the Navy as one in reward for distinguished conduct and its commanders have been officers who have generally distinguished themselves in the line of duty. The friends of Lieutenant Evans are congratulating him upon the appointment to such a delightful command.

The War Department has been officially notified of the conviction and sentence of dismissal in the case of Lieut. H. L. Harris, 22d Inf., who was recently tried by court-martial on various charges, the principal one being drunkenness on duty. Lieutenant Harris was tried in the Philippines and although the court sentenced him to be dismissed from the Service and the papers have been received by the War Department, the sentence was accompanied by a recommendation for mercy. No action has as yet been taken by the Department.

Count Cassini, Russian Ambassador at Washington, in a letter regretting his inability to attend the banquet of the Slavic Alliance of New York on the evening of May 19, said: "I desire to profit by this occasion to express to you how greatly touched I was with the sentiments of sympathy and affection which you have manifested toward Russia on account of this war, for the avoidance of which she strained every effort, but which, with the aid of the Almighty, she will know how to bring to a glorious and successful end."

As to the value of battleships Rear Admiral Evans, U.S.N., is quoted as follows: "This agitation against battleships is foolish. It can be best answered in the Yankee fashion by asking this question: 'How long would the Russian fleet stay in Port Arthur if there were no Japanese battleships outside?' There is nothing that can replace the big battleships. I don't believe the Port Arthur fleet is crippled as badly as reported, but the Japanese will be masters of the sea for a long time."

Bids were opened at the Navy Department on May 25 for the construction of the new naval hospital to be built at Annapolis, Md. Only two bids were submitted. John Gill and Sons, of Cleveland, O., bid \$320,000, and Henry Shenk and Company, of Erie, Pa., bid \$322,411. The Secretary of the Navy has not finally settled the question of the location of this hospital, but it seems certain that it will not be on the cemetery site.

Rear Admiral M. T. Endicott, Chief of the Bureau of Yards and Docks, has awarded the contract for the construction of a steam engineering machine shop and a steel workshop for the Bureau of Construction and Repair at the Portsmouth Navy Yard to O'Brien and Hoolihan, of Syracuse, N.Y., at a cost respectively of \$61,000 and \$113,000.

The Governor of Porto Rico has been informed by the Navy Department that the island is entitled to a midshipman under the new apportionment, and it is believed that this year that flourishing colony will make a better report than last year. It will be recalled that the candidate from Porto Rico in 1903 failed on his examination for entry to the Naval Academy.

The War Department will soon promulgate a general order announcing the discontinuance of the Artillery district of Porto Rico, the troops having been withdrawn from Porto Rico and the new for the district ceasing to exist.

The following is a summary of enlistments for the line of the Army for April, 1904: Enlistments for general recruiting service, 2,532; enlistments in cities, 1,915; enlistments at military posts and surrounding towns and in the field, 617; total 2,532.

From the Bureau of Navigation formal notices are being sent, informing all the candidates who took the recent examination for Annapolis whether they passed or not. Out of 355 applicants 140 passed. The remainder of the candidates will be examined in June.

The formation of a Navy rifle team, to shoot in the national match, will be undertaken early. Lieut. P. Rabin, U.S.N., has been ordered to Washington for special temporary duty in this connection.

A six-inch plate of Krupp armor representing the lower casemate armor of the battleship Georgia was tested at the proving grounds at Indian Head, Md., May 23. The test was highly successful.

The Bureau of Construction and Repair has called on the Bureau of Navigation for the preliminary complement of officers and crew of the new colliers soon to be launched.



## SECRETARY HAY'S ADDRESS.

Secretary of State John Hay made a brilliant and scholarly address at the opening of the Press Parliament of the World at the St. Louis Exposition on May 19. He said in part:

"It is perhaps true that to the philosophic mind all periods are critical—that every hour is the end of an era and the beginning of a new order of ages. But to us ordinary observers there occur from time to time crises in history when the line of cleavage between the old and the new is clear and distinct, where the aloe blooms, where the avalanche leaves the mountain top, where the leisurely march of events is quickened to the dynamic rush of irresistible destiny.

"The transfer of this imperial domain from European to American control was one of those transactions which render the period of their accomplishment memorable for all time. In no other act did the men who made the Revolution—'men,' as Lowell called them, 'with empires in their brains'—more clearly show their marvelous prophetic insight.

"While we should give due credit to the individual instrumentalities by which this great transaction was brought about, we should not forget the overwhelming influence exerted by the unseen Director of the Drama.

"Whether we call it the spirit of the age, or historic necessity, or the balance of power, or whether we reverently recognize in the matter the hand of that Providence which watched over our infancy as a people, we cannot but admit that the acquisition of this vast territory was, in one way or another, sure to come.

"A wise diplomacy hastened it; a timid conservatism might have delayed it; but it was written in our horoscope.

"The surest proof of this lies in the eminent personalities by whom the purchase and sale were made. Jefferson was the last man in America of whom we could have expected this departure on the field of illimitable expansion, and Napoleon was, of all the sovereigns of Europe, the least likely to give up so vast an extent of empire.

"No man, no party can fight with any chance of final success against a cosmic tendency; no cleverness, no popularity avails against the spirit of the age.

"In obeying that invincible tendency, against all his political convictions, Jefferson secured a conspicuous place in history; while the Federalist politicians who should have welcomed this signal illustration and proof of the truth of their theory of the power of the Government they had framed, through the influence of party spirit faltered in their faith and brought upon their party a lasting eclipse through their failure to discern the signs of the times.

"A glance at the map of Europe gives an idea of the vastness of this acquisition. It covers a space greater than that occupied by France, Germany, Great Britain, Italy, Spain, and Portugal, it overlaps the familiar world of history and literature.

"But more important than the immense material increase in the extent and resources of the new Republic was this establishment of the principle, thus early in its career, that it was to assume no inferior position to other nations in its power to acquire territory, to extend its influence—in short, to do all that any independent, self-respecting power might do which was in accord with public morals, conducive to the general welfare and not prohibited by the Constitution.

"Though the Federalists failed to embrace this great opportunity, and thereby brought upon their party an ill of woes, the precedent had been set for all time for their successors.

"This, gentlemen, is the lesson which we are called to contemplate amid the courts and the palaces of this universal exhibition: That when a nation exists, founded in righteousness and justice, whose object and purposes are the welfare of humanity, the things which make for its growth and the increase of its power, so long as it is true to its ideals, are sure to come to pass, no matter what political theories or individual sentiments stand in the way.

"The common good will ultimately prevail, though it 'mock the counsels of the wise and the valor of the brave.' I know what snares may lie in this idea—how it may serve as the cry of demagogues and the pretext for despots.

"Woe be unto the nation which misuses it! But shame and disaster is also the portion of those who fear to follow its luminous beaconing.

"In the name of the President—writer, soldier, and statesman, eminent in all three professions and in all equally an advocate of justice, peace, and goodwill—I bid you a cordial welcome, with the prayer that this meeting of the representatives of the world's intelligence may be fruitful in advantage to the press of all nations and may bring us somewhat nearer to the dawn of the day of peace on earth and goodwill among men.

"Let us remember that we are met to celebrate the transfer of a vast empire from one nation to another without the firing of a shot, without the shedding of one drop of blood.

"If the press of the world would adopt and persist in the high resolve that war should be no more, the clangor of arms would cease from the rising of the sun to its going down, and we could fancy that at last our ears, no longer stunned by the din of armies, might hear the morning stars singing together and all the sons of God shouting for joy."

An excellent full-page reproduction of Sargent's portrait of John Hay, faced by a sonnet from that lettered statesman, is one of the noteworthy features of the June Century Magazine. Mr. Hay's sonnet, entitled "Thanatos Athanatos (Deathless Death)," reads as follows:

At eve when the brief wintry day is sped,  
I muse beside my fire's faint-flickering glare—  
Conscious of wrinking face and whitening hair—  
Of those who, dying young, inherited  
The immortal youthfulness of the early dead.  
I think of Raphael's grand-seigneurial air;  
Of Shelley and Keats, with laurels fresh and fair  
Shining unwithered on each sacred head;  
And soldier boys who snatched death's starry prize,  
With sweet life radiant in their fearless eyes,  
The dreams of love upon their beardless lips,  
Bartering dull age for immortality;  
Their memories hold in death's unyielding fee  
The youth that thrilled them to the finger-tips.

## ARRIVAL HOME OF THE KENTUCKY.

With a record-breaking run for battleships of 12,699 miles from Hong Kong to New York, at an average speed of 12.7 knots, the U.S. battleship Kentucky, Capt. Robt. M. Berry, with Rear Admiral Evans on board, arrived at Tompkinsville, N.Y., on the morning of May 21. The run home from Funchal, on an average of 13.8 knots an hour is said to be three-tenths of a knot better than the Kearsarge made at the order of the Navy Department.

This makes the Kentucky beat the record of the Kearsarge by about sixty miles. The Kentucky would, it is claimed, have beaten the Kearsarge by a larger margin had not the piston head of the fourth high pressure cylinder got out of order, and the vessel had to stop for two hours and thirty-two minutes for repairs. Her entire run from Hong Kong to New York was made under natural draft.

During her service abroad the Kentucky during a speed test down the Yang-tse-Kiang reeled off over seventeen knots an hour. She astonished the natives by her target practice off Cavite. At Suez, April 22 last, the first news of the catastrophe on the Missouri was received, and the enlisted men voted one day's pay for the relief of the orphans and widows left destitute by the explosion. The officers followed their example, \$715.19 being raised. At Naples King Victor Emmanuel visited the vessel, which was greatly admired at this and other ports.

In speaking of affairs on the Asiatic station Rear Admiral Evans said: "It is difficult to afford adequate protection to American missionaries and traders in the more remote portions of Manchuria. When I went nearly one thousand miles up the Yang-tse-Kiang, further than any American man-of-war has gone for twenty years, one of the taotais, or governors, asked me to withdraw the Helena, to which I had transferred my flag. When I inquired why I should, he said that he was afraid the bad men of his district would fire on us. I told him that if he could not keep his bad men from firing on us I would see that there would no longer be badmen. We were not fired on. I was willing enough to take the job of reforming those bad men of the Governor's band, and although he very politely intimated that it would be a big job, I sent back word that there was no job too big for an American boat."

The Kentucky has been in commission four years and her first run was out to the China station, where she became the flagship of Rear Admiral Evans. Over a hundred time-expired men from the Pacific station were aboard the Kentucky in addition to her crew. The men had a variety of mascots, picked up at different ports. These included a Russian cinnamon bear, given by the consul at Dalny, known as "Bosco," with the alias "Bob Bear," a gray fighting deer from the Philippines, a huge Bornean ape, and the goat "Miss Annie." The enlisted men also bought a handsome stand of silk colors, which three warrant and petty officers are to take to Lexington to present to the State.

The Kentucky is now at the navy yard, New York, where a number of her crew were discharged. Captain Berry will be succeeded in command of the Kentucky by Capt. William J. Barnette.

## WAR DEPARTMENT EXHIBIT AT ST. LOUIS.

Among the almost innumerable exhibits at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition in St. Louis few, if any, will attract more attention than that which has been installed by the War Department. The object of this exhibit is to present a comprehensive representation of the military branch of the Government, together with an extensive collection of modern implements of war. The Quartermaster's, Medical and Ordnance Departments, the Corps of Engineers, Signal Corps, Artillery Corps, the Military Academy, the Mississippi River Commission and the Chattanooga, Chickamauga, Shiloh and Vicksburg National Military parks will all be represented in the exhibit. A special detail of non-commissioned officers will be constantly in attendance to explain the use of the various articles of the exhibit and daily demonstrations will be given in their manipulation. The exhibit is so large that it could not all be assembled in the space assigned to it in the main Government Building, and a considerable portion of it will therefore have to be shown on the outside.

The exhibit of the Ordnance Department, prepared by Capt. George Montgomery, U.S.A., includes a full size model of the great 16-inch gun at Sandy Hook, a mountain gun equipment packed for transportation, a mountain gun and carriage ready for firing, two Colt automatic machine guns, one packed, the other ready for firing, a 3-inch rapid-fire gun, a Vickers-Maxim automatic or "pom-pom" gun on its carriage, and two Gatling guns. In addition there are samples of the projectiles used in all these pieces, together with pieces of armor which have been pierced by such projectiles and a large collection of specimen charges of smokeless powder. Testing machines are also included by which to illustrate in actual operation the successive stages in the manufacture of the ball cartridge used in the new Army rifle. In addition there is a remarkable collection of ancient and modern rifles of all types, showing the developments from the flintlock down to the present magazine rifle, besides an equally interesting collection of revolvers, swords and sabers.

The Quartermaster's Department includes numerous lay figures showing officers and men attired in the various uniforms of the Army from 1776 down to the present day, samples in silk of the colors, standards and guidons of the Army, specimens of all the tents, blankets and other equipment used in the Service and many illustrations of the methods employed in Army transportation.

Other exhibits include a beautiful model of the National Cemetery at Arlington and of the various military parks.

The exhibit from the United States Military Academy will be displayed in a pavilion described as follows: A crenellated wall enclosing a square forty feet on a side, the wall to be pierced in the middle of its side on the main aisle by a sally-port gate 7 feet in width and 8½ feet in height, similar in design to sally-port of cadet barracks. The side walls to be pierced in the middle by small entrances 4½ feet in width. The whole structure to be treated to imitate stone work and in the style of the cadet barracks. On the exterior walls will be placed bronze shields, bearing the following: Names of graduates who have received the thanks of Congress; names of graduates who have received the Medal of Honor; names of graduates who have received commissions for distinguished services; names of graduates who have held high office in the Government or in civil life; names of graduates who have been killed in action since 1802.

The exhibit of the Medical Department of the Army, in charge of Major Richard W. Johnson, surg., U.S.A., consists of eighteen Munson tents, equipped with the new regulation field furniture and bedding. The dining tent, equipped with the folding field furniture, and the new mess chest, and a cook tent furnished with the Forbes water sterilizing outfit, the food chest and field range. All of these chests will be displayed unpacked for use and packed for shipment, and an effort made to demonstrate their adaptability for rapid movement in the field.

The microscope and accessories will be displayed in the dispensary. An operating tent will be furnished with operating table, sterilizer chest, surgical chest, surgical

dressings, and necessary field furniture. The chests above noted are similar in design to the medical chest, and are very complete, containing all the necessary instruments, appliances, dressings, sterilizers and filters. There will also be a regulation ambulance, horse travois and hand litters. It is intended to have daily drills in first aid to the injured, etc.

## TO THE GENERAL STAFF.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

The efficiency of an army must, to some extent, be dependent on the state of mind of the individual officer and enlisted man. Officers are responsible that the men under their immediate command feel that justice is being done them—that good conduct is duly appreciated and rewarded as certainly as wrongful acts are punished. Instances of a departure from this principle are rare. Officers are entitled to the same consideration from those to whom they owe respect and obedience. The difficulty of those who have gifts to bestow becoming acquainted with all officers equally entitled to receive them is a problem that might well be studied by our General Staff. Present methods must be discarded as worthless. The reports of regimental and post commanders are, as a rule, perfunctory and based on personal rather than on official grounds. Recommendations asked for when intended as a basis for preferment are rarely refused; and most officers who have been applicants for staff positions in past years have on file in Washington recommendations that would clearly entitle them to be made brigadiers if considered alone.

It is a matter of common knowledge that officers who receive desirable billets are those who have always sought them, and who have consistently used influence of one sort or another to avoid service with troops, and small blame to them. They are wise. From the ranks of these have been selected most of the officers now on general staff duty; and now that vacancies in the General Staff are to be filled in accordance with its own recommendations it should certainly become a great power for good or evil.

As matters now stand officers can not be blamed for using influence when no other method seems to put them in line for promotion. He who has gone along year after year faithfully performing the regimental duties assigned him, with no friend at court to invite attention to his abilities, has seen other officers of equal or less ability and much less length of service given opportunities that have resulted in increased rank or other unusual reward. To have once enjoyed increased rank and pay seems one of the strongest reasons set forth for its continuance. It is the firm opinion of the rank and file of the commissioned officers that if the Almighty himself should select the best man in the Army for promotion over the heads of a large number of his seniors that the resulting disgust and discouragement implanted in their hearts would immeasurably overbalance the good the preferred individual might be able to accomplish. If officers are to be jumped over others because in times past they have been passed by their juniors, where is it going to end?

Another opinion as firmly held is that there is no place in the Washington scheme of preferment for the officer who prefers duty with his regiment to a staff position. A long record of regimental duty in camp or garrison seems to be considered evidence of incapacity. It really does seem evidence of lack of intelligence these days. Gallant and meritorious service in the Quartermaster's, Commissary's, Inspector General's, or Judge Advocate's Department has been rewarded by promotion to either volunteer brigadier generalcies or the permanent sort.

Who are the men now prominently mentioned as liable to be appointed brigadiers? Are they doing duty with their regiments? Have they ever done very much of that sort of duty? The officers who are now on staff duty, will they join their regiments when they have finished their four years' detail? Perhaps for a while; but they will certainly be the first for a new detail. This at least is another idea firmly fixed in the minds of a majority of regimental officers; and further this idea has grown to its present proportions since 1899. The line looks to the General Staff to restore hope to the poor, plodding duty officer. He studies and reads, he drills and hikes, he endures separation from those he loves, and it's all in the day's work. But what he protests against with all his heart and soul is a repetition of 1898 when the staff received a majority of the high command. However, there are two sides to all controversies, and it would be both interesting and instructive to hear from the supporters of present methods of preferment in our little Army.

## TWENTY-FIVE YEARS' SERVICE.

## SERVICE OF ARTILLERY OFFICERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

Referring to the exceptions taken in your issue of May 14 by your correspondent, "X.Y.Z.," to the statement made in your issue of May 7, concerning length of service of certain field officers of Artillery, I beg to say that the tabulated statement of this correspondent is incomplete and misleading. There certainly is no reason why, in making up what purports to be a comparative table of years of service, that service after April, 1865, which included duty with Sheridan's Expeditionary Corps on the Rio Grande, and during reconstruction times, should be ignored. The accompanying table gives, it is believed, the correct data, in round numbers, concerning the length of service of officers of Artillery who will be benefited in the matter of retirement by recent legislation. Those with a star (\*) also had four years' service as a cadet.

	Civil War —Vols. Yrs.-mo.	Regulars Yrs.-mo.	Total Service. Yrs.-mo.
Colonel Ennis*	0-0	40-00	40-00
Colonel Grimes	4-3	37-6	41-9
Colonel Roberts	3-00	38-3	41-3
Colonel Hubbell	2-6	37-00	39-6
Colonel Vogdes	2-00	38-2	40-2
Colonel Thorp	2-4	37-7	39-11
Colonel Caziarc	4-00	38-00	42-00
Lieut. Colonel Leary	2-10	37-00	39-10
Lieut. Colonel Humphreys*	4	37-2	41-2
Lieut. Colonel Schenck*	2-5	37-00	39-5
Lieut. Colonel Pratt*	4	37-00	37-4
Lieut. Colonel Wood*	1-2	37-00	38-2
Lieut. Colonel Davis*	1-2	37-00	38-2
Major Califf	3-00	36-11	39-11
Major Hobbs	2-11	36-10	39-9
Major Hoskins*	1	36-00	36-1
Major Birkhimer*	1-5	34-00	35-5
Major Reed*	2-10	34-00	36-10

\*10 months war service.



Because of the critical military situation of which Port Arthur is now the center, special interest attaches to some information concerning the place derived from various European sources and published in the Journal of the United States Artillery. According to these accounts the town and harbor are surrounded by hills ranging from 650 feet to 985 feet in height. The land fortifications, which extend around on the northern and partly on the northwestern side at a distance of two to three miles from the inner eastern basin, command all the hilly foreground of the fortress. These works are in two lines, one extending from the coast northward to the railroad, the other, not so long, on the western side of the harbor. The coast batteries and works are situated on both sides of the entrance to the harbor and on the Tiger's Tail peninsula which separates the western harbor from the sea. The principal forts occupy commanding positions on the heights facing the sea, varying from 266 to 410 feet high. These forts are built on foundations consisting of old Chinese forts. They are constructed on modern plans, well-equipped and heavily armed and are regarded by experts as better and more modern than many of Russia's European fortresses. The works complete up to the early part of 1903 constituted in the main three large forts, the first armed with eight 11.8-inch, six 6-inch and seven Canet rapid-fire guns; the second with eleven 11.8-inch and twenty-eight 6-inch guns and the third with twelve 11.8-inch and fifty-two 4-inch guns. These works are all connected, as are the land fortifications, by smaller works on commanding points, thus forming a complete defensive system around the port. The entrance to the harbor is so crooked and shallow that heavy warships can enter only at high water, and taking a large ship in or out is a difficult operation which sometimes takes half a day. It is estimated that the guns now mounted in the shore and land fortifications number at least 400. The Russian military press describes Port Arthur as an impregnable bulwark for Russia's position in the Far East abundantly stored with ammunition and supplies, possessing an excellent water supply and capable of withstanding a siege indefinitely. English experts on the other hand consider the place a shell-trap that could not hold out against attack, and especially a massed attack by heavy guns from the sea. The fact appears to be, however, that the place has already withstood a vast amount of sledge-hammer pounding from the guns of Togo's fleet and is still unsubdued.

Dr. Joel B. Ross, an old Fort Thomas boy, and a brother of Lieut. S. S. Ross, Coast Art., U.S.A., now in Porto Rico, has been in Korea for three years past. In a letter to Miss Dodd, of Covington, Ky., dated May 17, Dr. Ross says: "While Korea has been the seat of disturbances, in a sense, it has yet been very quiet and peaceful, excepting in a few places, and, in these places, it has not amounted to much. Before the Japanese troops landed there were fears as to what the effect on them would be. But there seems to have been no occasion for concern at all. For a while Seoul was full of Japs, but many of them have gone on to the north. And there is less bustle and stir than when the soldiers were here. Russia sent a few troops a short distance down into Korea, but they have apparently been gradually retiring northward and back into Manchuria. They may make a stand there, but no one seems to be able to more than guess, in a doubtful way, what plans Russia will follow. It looks as though such plans as were followed when Napoleon invaded European Russia, would not be wise at this time. Russia may not be anything like so strong as she was supposed to be here in the East, or as people were generally led to believe. There may have been much corruption among officials, etc., and all the extensive preparations we have heard about may not have been really carried out. At all events Japan has a tremendous task on her hands! Although she has struck suddenly and successfully, as to how long she can hold out it is hard to say. Should Japan ever lose control of the seas, it would leave her almost at Russia's mercy (which is small), so it seems to me. From present outlook there is not much danger of affairs taking that turn. Missionary work goes on without much interruption south of Pyong-yang. Of course there and north of the place it has been greatly interfered with. None of us are living now in Songdo, but hereafter expect to spend a great deal of time there. Japanese troops are in Songdo also—how many I do not know. A railroad is being constructed between Songdo and Seoul, which will bring those cities into easy communication and make dispensary or hospital work less necessary at Songdo, at which place much good work has been accomplished. A trip I took recently to Woosan took two weeks. Since then I have been here in Seoul."

In regard to the objections to the present uniform of the Navy raised by several of our correspondents, G. F. Brock, carpenter's mate, U.S.N., writing from Acapulco, Mexico, says: "In my opinion the whole thing is that these people do not know the true history of the U.S. Navy, and also the trials and hardships this same uniform went through with our forefathers and fathers; how they fought, bled and died in this same uniform and respected and loved it. What right have we to destroy what they made the nation's history with, at least until we put ourselves on an equal standing in history with them. I say, leave the uniform alone! I, for one, and many others on this ship, would join our friend's ranks in this cause—to take a grievance to the Department to strike out Article 211 of the Blue Book, Rules and Regulations of the U.S. Navy. This is the only way to get a change of uniform and in my opinion a reasonable one. This article reads that all enlisted men of the U.S. Navy shall wear the regulation uniform both ashore and aboard ship. If we could gain this point, that an enlisted man would not be punished for wearing civilian clothes ashore, but go over the gangway and return aboardship in uniform, it would not be long till the opinion of the public as to the drunkenness of sailors and marines would be changed. Our friend who hates the present uniform could buy himself a civilian suit and then he could make himself as conspicuous as the civil law would allow, but not in the uniform of an enlisted man, to be noticed at once. In regard to our friend's horror of the flat cap, big collars and megaphone pants, this man who is running the uniform down knew what it was before he enlisted. No matter what part of the country a man comes from, there is a signboard in front of all recruiting offices showing the picture of sailors and marines. There is, in my opinion, no room for him to run down the present uniform, and further I will say, it is a good uniform

for the financial economy of all enlisted men below the rank of C.P.O."

The Secretary of the Navy now has before him an order prepared in the Bureau of Navigation providing for the abolishment of the rating of apprentice, third class, and the name of landman in the Service, and the substitution thereof of the new rate of apprentice seaman, with equal pay for all at the beginning. Before the disposal of the matter, however, the Secretary intends to show it to the President who is tremendously interested personally in everything affecting the Service. This change, the announcement of which has met with very general approval, was originally suggested by Rear Admiral W. C. Wise, the Commander-in-Chief of the Atlantic Training Squadron. In the course of an extremely interesting communication to the Navy Department Admiral Wise said: "Men under training for seamen ought not to be called landmen, which is a good term for those only with no knowledge at all of a seaman's duties, such as mess men and similar billets. \* \* \* It does not seem proper to call the mass of our embryo seamen from whom we hope to recruit the finest body of men in the world by such a name. Landmen they may have been on shore, but when they once don the uniform of the seaman branch of the Regular service let us give them a more dignified name, one they may be proud to write home about and not one which will lay them open to the jibes of their associates. Apprentice seaman is such a name, expressing exactly the proper meaning, less clumsy than landman for training, in exact accord with the other rates long established in the Service, and not open to the objection of the simple word apprentice, which implies no particular calling and has come to mean a 'boy' only."

On May 25 Secretary Moody announced that Capt. Samuel C. Lemly, Judge Advocate General of the Navy, upon the expiration of his tour on June 3 next will be succeeded by Comdr. Samuel W. B. Diehl, now commanding the Boston at Panama. The Secretary in making the announcement stated that the appointment of Commander Diehl was without the slightest suggestion from that officer. Commander Diehl commanded the Marietta off Venezuela in the winter of 1902-03 during the war of the powers against that republic. The remarkable fact, judgment and profound knowledge of international law and courtesy by Commander Diehl while in command of the only American warship in Venezuelan waters during the blockade by the powers, won for him the admiration and commendation of Mr. Bowen, the American Minister at Caracas, Admiral of the Navy Dewey, at that time commanding the combined fleet in West Indian waters, as well as of President Castro. That he is fitted for the office of Judge Advocate General of the Navy is a certain fact in the opinion of the President, the Secretary of the Navy and Captain Lemly. The appointment of a successor to Captain Lemly is due to the fact that the administration felt that the office of Judge Advocate General should be filled by an officer on the active list.

There is an agitation in England, although it is making but little headway, in favor of restoring the "cat-o-nine-tails" in the British Navy as a means of punishing such offenses as striking one's superior. Flogging was abolished owing to its brutality, and while offenses of the kind indicated have increased considerably in recent years, the best informed opinion is that any serious attempt to restore the lash would provoke a storm of indignation throughout the country with the result that the enlisted service of the navy would become exceedingly unpopular among those classes from whom it is recruited. It is suggested by the Hampshire Telegraph that the offense of striking one's superior is due in some cases to the "tot of grog" given to the men in the middle of the day just before or after the mid-day meal. "The grog and the meal combined," our contemporary remarks, "especially in hot weather, tend to drowsiness, and when the hands are turned up after dinner some of the men are not in a condition to be roused up by a not too tactful ship's corporal. It has long been urged by naval officers that the time for serving out the grog should be after working hours. If that were done the offense of striking would probably be materially reduced. But whatever the cause, there must be none of the 'cat.'"

There has been issued from the press of Unz and Company, New York, in attractive pamphlet form a collection of addresses to Army associations, together with various papers relating to the Civil and Spanish wars, by Major Gen. Grenville M. Dodge, which, taken together, amount to a valuable contribution to American military history. General Dodge's extensive and brilliant service in the Civil War entitles his recollections to a permanent place in the annals of that portentous conflict, and he writes with sufficient force and clearness to give his work a charm distinctly its own. Included in this collection is a pathetic account of the execution of Samuel Davis, a Confederate spy, who was captured by men of General Dodge's command in Tennessee in 1863. General Dodge did his utmost to save Davis from the fate of a spy, but failed, yet writing in 1897 he paid a generous tribute to the courage and manliness of the unfortunate man and contributed to a fund for the building of a monument in honor of his memory. The writings of General Dodge abound in eloquent appreciation of the valor of American soldiery and contain a wealth of sound doctrine on important questions of public policy.

Writing under the title of "The Superseding of Steam Power," in the June World's Work, Lewis Nixon says that so great a revolution has come about in methods of producing power that a 10,000-ton cruiser of twenty-one knots an hour, could to-day proceed around the world at fourteen knots without taking on fuel and without sacrificing any of her war efficiency. In an ordinary 3,200 horse-power torpedo boat, forty-three tons of coal would be used in ten hours. With gasoline, the radius of activity of the same torpedo boat can be more than quadrupled, for 3,200 horse-power can be produced from 3,200 gallons of fuel. Briefly, 16,000 pounds of gasoline will do the work of 96,000 pounds of coal. The cost of the fuel is higher, but with a gasoline plant in a torpedo boat, only two men are required in the engine room, and none at all in the fire room. The dangers of steam at high pressure are avoided, and the complexity of steam machinery done away with. Owing to the certain saving to be secured in coal consumption and to the simplicity

and reliability of the gas engine plant, Mr. Nixon believes that we shall witness a gradual forcing out of the steam plants in future power plants for lighting, pumping, or factory use, and it will be a question of but a short time before many of the existing steam plants will be replaced.

Rear Admiral Manney, Chief of the Bureau of Equipment, has received a letter from Mr. Cortelyou, Secretary of the Department of Commerce and Labor, granting permission to the Navy to install and operate at Nantucket Shoals lighthouse a wireless telegraphy station which shall receive messages from all ships, whether equipped with Marconi, Slaby-Arco, or other systems of wireless telegraphy. Secretary Cortelyou in his communication to Admiral Manney states that the Navy may proceed to establish its station as soon as the New York Herald has had time to withdraw the station which it has been operating there. It is understood that German vessels which are not equipped with Marconi have not had their messages received at this station in the past and there has been some dissatisfaction on this score. The Navy will make it a point to receive messages from all ships.

We publish in another column a highly interesting letter from Mr. H. W. Wilson, the noted English expert writer on naval subjects, with reference to the current discussion on battleships versus submarine mines. As we pointed out in a recent issue, Mr. Wilson holds that the destruction of the Russian battleship Petropavlovsk has conclusively proved that modern warships can be destroyed by submarine attack, and that her fate has removed any doubt that may have remained as to the cause of the destruction of the Maine at Havana. Mr. Wilson's letter corrects whatever of misapprehension may have prevailed here as to his views concerning the cause of the tragic loss of the American battleship, and his communication is a timely addition to the discussion which has arisen from the dreadful fate of the Russian vessel.

Major General Corbin, U.S.A., in reviewing the case of Recruit Edgar A. Hicks, general service, found guilty of larceny by a G.C.M. and sentenced "to be dishonorably discharged, forfeiting all pay and allowances and to be confined at hard labor for three months," says: "The prosecution has sought to connect the accused with an act of thievery before proving by evidence, other than hearsay, that such an act had been committed. It is clear that under such circumstances the accused may be the victim of a malignant enemy, and in such a case as this it is essential to first establish the fact that a theft was committed. Why the complainant witness was not required to go upon the witness stand is not understood. The findings and sentence are disapproved, and Recruit Hicks will be released from confinement and restored to duty."

Although the Military Secretary has yet to hear from a few officers of the Army on duty in the War Department on the question of whether they prefer the blue dress uniform or the olive drab field uniform as the prescribed uniform for wear during the summer months in Washington, a majority of those who have sent in their answers favor the latter uniform. Now that there is an excellent prospect that the Chief of Staff and the Secretary of War will approve of the adoption of the olive drab cap of the same shape as the blue cap, for wear with the field uniform, a majority of the officers in the War Department believe that they will not only be cooler in the field uniform, but that they will present just as military an appearance as in the blue dress uniform.

It appears that Troop K, 10th Cav., takes the lead in carbine practice for the year 1903. Capt. H. L. Cave-nagh, 10th Cav., writing from Fort Robinson, Neb., says: "In a recent issue you spoke of Troop D, 8th Cav., as the leading Cavalry organization in carbine firing for 1903. The General Order announcing the standings so placed this troop, but it was through error. Troop D, 8th Cav., had an average of 65 per cent., but Troop K, 10th Cav., had an average of 66.6 per cent., and should have been classified accordingly. On the back page of the order is a resumé, which places Troop K, 10th Cav., at the head of the Cavalry organizations."

The difficulty of maintaining the auxiliary forces of the British army at the required strength is leading the members of the Royal Commission on the subject of the auxiliaries to the conclusion that they must adopt, in some form, what is euphemistically called "compulsory volunteering." To this result all nations must come in the end or submit to a decay of national manhood and at least a relative decrease in international importance. Commerce may increase wealth but it does not develop the manhood and patriotism upon which the greatness of a people depends.

The Chief of Staff has not yet acted upon the general order prepared by the Third Division of the General Staff, which provides for military instruction at post schools, staff colleges, etc. This order is exceedingly voluminous and gives in detail the entire course of instruction which it is intended that officers in the different arms of the Service shall have during their careers. The order contains many innovations and when finally approved will be of great interest to the Army generally.

It may interest some of our readers another winter to know that frozen water pipes are now thawed out by turning through them a current of electricity, ranging from 25 to 300 amperes. One connection is made at the hydrant and another at a faucet, the electricity following the pipe as the best conductor.

Congress having accepted a statue of Kosciuszko, to be furnished by Polish-born citizens of the United States, the question of its location in Washington is now under consideration; also the location in the Capitol of a replica of d'Anger's bust of Washington, destroyed in the Capitol fire of 1857.

Energetic measures are being taken to hurry forward reinforcements from Russia to the Far East. The mobilization of more army corps is announced, and reservists are being called out in several districts. It is stated that another 100,000 men will thus be placed at the disposal of General Kuropatkin.



## RECEPTION TO GENERAL SUMNER.

Major General Sumner, U.S.A., accompanied by his staff, was given a reception by the citizens of Oklahoma City, Oklahoma, May 17, at the Threadgill, which was one of the most brilliant and elaborate affairs in the history of the Southwest.

The arrangements were in charge of Oklahoma City's most distinguished and influential citizens, and it was a striking tribute to the popularity of a prominent officer of the United States Army of a magnitude never before attempted in the territory, being a spontaneous wave of appreciation for the favors conferred upon Oklahoma City by the Army, and welcome to Major General Sumner and his staff. Added to the natural pleasure of having the military headquarters of the Southwest Division stationed at Oklahoma City, was a personal feeling of still greater warmth induced by the esteem and friendship which the general and his staff have already won.

From 9 until 10:30 the General, his staff and their wives and daughters, together with the visitors from Fort Reno and Sill, received in the Threadgill parlors. Upon the receiving line in the order named were: Major Gen. S. S. Sumner and Mrs. Sumner, Col. Henry P. McCain, General Staff, Col. Sydney W. Taylor, Adj. Gen. S. W. Division; Mrs. Taylor, the Misses Taylor, Lieut. Col. Frank West, Insp. Gen. and Mrs. West, Major Leonard A. Lovering, Inspector General; Capt. John J. Pershing, General Staff; Capt. John C. Oakes, General Staff; Capt. Eugene P. Jervy, Jr., A.D.C.; Lieut. Hamilton Bowie, A.D.C.; Lieut. Franklin R. Kenney, Art. Corps, and Mrs. Kenney; Lieut. Col. Bailey, Miss Bailey, Miss Partello, and Lieutenants Bundel, Chapman and Weeks from Fort Reno.

The parlors and large upper halls were decorated with red, white and blue bunting, flags and palms. The General wore upon the left lapel of his uniform three of his orders—the Order of the Dragon, from the Chinese campaign; the Order of Santiago, from the Cuban campaign, and the Loyal Legion from the Civil War. The ladies of the receiving party all wore handsome evening toilettes. Mrs. Sumner wore a most exquisite gown of Chantilly lace and embroidered point net of black over white chiffon, and chiffon satin. It was a Duse frock modeled after a Parisian importation. The bodice, cut décolleté, was of the lace, and had tiny wing sleeves. The top of the bodice was finished with pearl passanterie and across one shoulder was lavender satin, draped in white, and ending in a lavender rosette. Mrs. Sumner wore a necklace of several strands and handsome pendants of pearls, which are among her most treasured jewels, being family heirlooms. She also wore some handsome diamond and pearl corsage ornaments.

Mrs. Taylor was gowned in white chiffon with trimmings of black lace. Miss Taylor wore pink peau de soie, and Miss Florence Taylor was gowned in pale lavender crepe de Chine trimmed in violets. Mrs. West wore grey fusi tissue, trimmed in white embroidery. A sumptuous banquet of many courses was served amidst magnificent decorations, after which speeches and toasts were heard. Major General Sumner eloquently responded to "The Development of the West."

## NAVAL AND MILITARY ORDER, SPANISH WAR.

The National Commandery of the Naval and Military Order of the Spanish-American War held its annual meeting at the Hotel Stratford, in Chicago, on Friday, May 20. The meeting was well attended, and the reports of the national officers showed a total membership in the seven State Commanderies of over 800, with good financial standing for the National and State Commanderies. The meeting was presided over by Major Harry Alvan Hall, of Pennsylvania. The following were elected for the ensuing year: Commander-in-chief, Col. Embury P. Clark, U.S.V., of Massachusetts; senior vice commander-in-chief, Brig. Gen. John W. Clous, U.S.A., of New York; junior vice commander-in-chief, Rear Admiral Oscar W. Farenholt, U.S.N.; of California; recorder-in-chief, Capt. John T. Hilton, U.S.V., of New York; registrar-in-chief, Major Harry A. Hall, U.S.V., of Pennsylvania; deputy registrar-in-chief, Major Samuel T. Armstrong, U.S.V., of New York; treasurer-in-chief, Major Taylor E. Brown, U.S.V., of Illinois; chaplain-in-chief, Brig. Gen. H. A. Henderson, U.S.V., of Ohio; council-in-chief, Lieut. Comdr. Walter J. Sears, U.S.N., of New York; Lieut. Col. George M. Cole, U.S.V., of Connecticut; Col. James B. Coryell, U.S.V., of Pennsylvania; Lieut. Col. Edward O. Dana, U.S.V., of Ohio; Ensign Warren F. Purdy, late U.S.N., of Illinois.

The members of the National Commandery were the guests at the annual banquet of the Illinois Commandery, held in the evening at the Chicago Athletic Club. It was a very enjoyable affair. The toastmaster was Captain Brown, of Illinois. The speakers were: Brig. Gen. Fred D. Grant, U.S.A.; Major Blanton Winship, U.S.A.; Brig. Gen. Charles W. King, U.S.V.; Chaplain Francis C. Kelly, U.S.V., and Capt. John T. Hilton, U.S.V.

The speakers for the State Commanderies were Brig. Gen. John W. Clous, U.S.A.; Major Harry A. Hall, U.S.V.; Major Sumner M. Ennis, U.S.V.; Capt. Samuel A. Smoke, U.S.A.; Brig. Gen. William A. Bancroft, U.S.V., and Major Felix Rosenberg, U.S.V. An excellent glee club furnished songs, and the guests were enthusiastic over the singing of the new song entitled "Illinois."

## NEWS OF THE PHILIPPINES.

Manila despatches of May 23 state that reports of May 15 from Camp Overton, Island of Mindanao, give vague information of a massacre at Malabang, on the southern coast of Mindanao, on May 12. According to these reports fifty-three Filipino men, women and children, the families of employees of the United States military government at Malabang, were surprised while asleep by the Datto Ali and a band of Moros from the Rio Grande Valley, and were slaughtered. The chief and his followers escaped before the alarm could be given. Details of the massacre are meagre. Cable communication between Manila and Mindanao is interrupted, and the wires are down in the interior of the island. The report of the massacre was received by mail from a correspondent at Camp Overton.

With reference to the above reports Governor Wright, of the Philippines, on May 23 cabled to the War Department the following from a despatch sent to him by Major Gen. Leonard Wood, U.S.A., commanding the Department of Mindanao: "No disturbance in Cottobato Valley. Affair was a fight with a band of outlaws under Ali, who is as much an enemy of peaceful Moros as of ours. All Moros in valley are at work and friendly."

Governor Wright adds: "General Wood visited me at Baguio about two weeks since. We went over Moro

matters fully. He was then sanguine there would be no further disturbance except that involved in running down Ali, who is a fugitive in the mountains with a small band of Moros. I am inclined to think him correct in his views. Incidents of this character are always liable to occur, and, indeed, may be looked for. Aside from what General Wood says in above telegram, I do not believe it possible that there will be any concerted opposition by Moros. They have no chief of prominence around whom they could gather; they are divided into very small groups, commanded by insignificant Dattos, intensely jealous, and at general war with each other. The Moro act, abolishing slavery and establishing a form of government wholly at variance with what has existed heretofore, naturally has produced some dissatisfaction, but for the reasons indicated I regard serious opposition as improbable, if not impossible."

A Manila despatch of May 20 states that Faustino Guillermo, formerly a revolutionary general, but latterly a leader of San Miguel outlaws, was hanged that day at Pasig for brigandage and murder. In his dying speech he asserted that he had no political motive in his defiance of the law and expressed penitence for his offences against the public.

The Philippine Constabulary have captured in Cavite Province, Island of Luzon, Ciriaco Contreras, formerly a notorious Bulacan outlaw. His arrest leaves Sanson the only remaining member of San Miguel's bandits who is at large.

One of four Malays arrested at St. Petersburg May 18 on suspicion of being Japanese spies, says he is a Filipino, and claims American protection. Ambassador McCormick was informed that the men would be released.

## SERVICE WEDDINGS.

The marriage of Miss Anna Julia Johnson, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Robert Johnson, to Lieut. Gordon Johnston, U.S.A., son of Gen. and Mrs. Robert D. Johnston, of Birmingham, Ala., which took place at Baltimore, Md., May 25, was a notable one, both to Baltimore and Philadelphia society. The bride on the paternal side belongs to one of the most distinguished colonial lines in Maryland, while through her mother, who was Miss Brock, of Philadelphia, she is of equally prominent ancestry and closely related to Mrs. Roosevelt. The groom is a member of an old Southern family, and during the Spanish War was one of President Roosevelt's Rough Riders. The ceremony was performed in old St. Paul's church by the rector, Rev. J. S. B. Hodges. The bride, who was given away by her father, wore white satin and point lace, a lace veil attached with orange blossoms, and carried a shower bouquet of lilies of the valley. Her sister, Miss Ella Brock Johnson, was maid of honor. Robert D. Johnston, Jr., of Birmingham, Ala., brother of the bridegroom, attended him as best man. The ushers included Lieuts. Allan L. Briggs, Herbert J. Brees, John E. Hemphill and Joseph C. Righter, U.S.A. A small breakfast followed at the residence of Dr. and Mrs. Johnson, 201 West Franklin street. Many elegant presents were received, among them a very handsome gift from the President and Mrs. Roosevelt.

Announcement is made that Lieut. J. S. Bates, of the Marine Corps, is to be married June 4 in St. Louis to Miss Walsh, of that city. Among the ushers at the wedding will be Capt. Frank Evans, aide to the commandant of the Marine Corps, and Lieut. Harry R. Lay, Marine Corps, on duty with the Judge Advocate General of the Navy.

Capt. George C. Reid, Jr., U.S.M.C., and Miss Mary Louise Calhoun, were married at Boston, Mass., May 25.

St. Michael's church, Washington, D.C., was crowded on Tuesday, May 24, with the friends of Miss Ivy Langham, who witnessed the wedding ceremony of Vicomte de Faramond de Lafajole and Miss Langham. The bride is a sister of Baroness Speck von Sternberg, wife of the German Ambassador. Mrs. and Miss Roosevelt, Mrs. Hay, the Admiral of the Navy and Mrs. Dewey were among the guests.

Mr. and Mrs. D. Parks Fackler of New York city have announced the engagement of their daughter, Julia Davenport, and Lieut. Wilford J. Hawkins, Art. Corps.

The engagement is announced of Miss Stella McCalla, the youngest daughter of Rear Admiral and Mrs. Bowman H. McCalla, to Mr. William Wallace Chapin of Sacramento, California. The wedding will take place in August.

Dr. Henry Gibbons, Jr., of San Francisco, Cal., announces the engagement of his daughter, Margery, to Lieut. Edward Marsh Shinkle, Art. Corps.

Miss Desdemona Morris, daughter of the late Lieut. Col. Louis Thompson Morris, 4th U.S. Cav., will be married on June 2 to Mr. Washington Sherwood Delgado at the residence of the bride's mother, 2115 O street, Washington, D.C.

A notable wedding at Manila, P.I., on the evening of April 14, was that of Miss Gertrude Sibley to Lieut. James M. Phalen, Asst. Surgeon, U.S.A., celebrated at the beautiful home on Calle Nozalea of the bride's father, Major Frederick W. Sibley, 2d U.S. Cavalry, and A.A.G. of the Department of Luzon. The house, decorated with national flags, festoons of Japanese lanterns and a profusion of tropical foliage plants, presented a scene from fairyland. To the strains of Mendelssohn's march, rendered by the 20th Infantry band, the bride-elect entered the spacious sala upon the arm of her father, where, in a bower of flags and plants and beneath the regimental colors, the groom to be and his best man, Lieut. Charles A. Ragan, U.S.A., awaited her, and in which the impressive marriage ceremony of the Roman Catholic church was performed by Father McIlvaine, of San Augustin, in the presence of the family and a few immediate friends. The witnesses were Mrs. George M. Randall, wife of General Randall, and Mrs. Jack Wade. Miss Sibley has been a great favorite in Army circles in both Washington and Manila society. The ceremony was followed by a brilliant reception attended by all of Manila society, civil and military. The bride's health was pledged again and again in the punch for which Major Sibley is so justly famous and all went merrily as wedding bells. Among those present were: Major General and Mrs. Wade, Mrs. Randall, General and Mrs. McCaskey, Colonel and Mrs. Hoyt, Colonel and Mrs. Robinson, Captain and Mrs. Jack Wade, Captain Bottoms, Colonel Simpson, Major Rogers, Doctor Collins, Doctor O'Connor, Captain Nettles, Colonel and Mrs. Clem, Miss Day, Lieutenant Fuger, Miss Adams, Colonel Schuyler, Lieut. and Mrs. Garity, Colonel and Mrs. McCoy, Captain and Mrs. Fenton, Major and Mrs. Wright, Lieutenant Love, Captain Orton, Major Pearson, Doctor Murtagh, Lieut. and Mrs. Taylor, Lieut. and Mrs. Pike, Lieutenant McArthur, Captain and Mrs.

Pike, Captain and Mrs. Moore, Lieutenant and Mrs. Bankhead, Major and Mrs. Von Schrader, Lieutenant and Mrs. Petty, Lieutenant and Mrs. Bowen, Major C. Richard, Dr. and Mrs. Richards, Captain Glasgow, Capt. and Mrs. Hampton, Major, Mrs. and Miss Banister, Colonel and Mrs. Hall, Judge and Mrs. Crossfield, Captain Cosby, Lieutenant Allison, Captain Logan, Major and Mrs. Eastman, Colonel and Mrs. Smith, Dr. and Mrs. Hess, Major and Mrs. Maxfield, Colonel Carbaugh, Captain Cole, Colonel Smart, Dr. and Mrs. Smart, Col. and Mrs. Sharpe. Many beautiful presents were received. The 2d Squadron and headquarters gave them a handsome Paris clock, and the 1st Reserve hospital surgeons sent a check for \$70. General and Mrs. Randall gave a handsome table and a punchbowl and Governor and Mrs. Wright a hand-painted vase. Dr. and Mrs. Phalen went to Japan and China for their honeymoon.

Mrs. Elizabeth Messenger of 6329 Stewart avenue, Chicago, Ill., announces the engagement of her daughter, Miss Mabel Alva Messenger, to Lieut. Charles Wells, 1st Inf., U.S.A. The wedding will take place June 28 at the home of Mrs. Nelson Ludington. Miss Messenger, is of distant Spanish type, and her family dates its origin back to the Byzantine Emperors, she being a lineal descendant of the Duke of Alva. She is very prominent in musical and social circles as a harpist, which rare instrument she studied under the best masters in the world. She is also an active member of the Anti-Cruelty Society and teaches a class of thirty small boys in the care and love of animals at the McDowell settlement. She is the granddaughter of the late John A. Messenger of Milwaukee, an early settler and prominent in business and social circles. Lieutenant Wells has served three tours of duty in the Philippines.

The marriage of Lieut. Arthur L. Fuller, Art. Corps, U.S.A., and Miss Virginia Wise, daughter of Rear Admiral William C. Wise, U.S.N., takes place Saturday, May 28, at Morristown, New Jersey. The ceremony will be performed by the Rev. Dr. F. L. Humphreys, a cousin of Mrs. Wise and a canon of the Episcopal Cathedral of St. John the Divine, in New York City, in the private chapel attached to his residence at Morristown. Dr. Humphreys will be assisted by Canon Knowles. The wedding will be a quiet one, only the immediate family and a few intimate friends being present. After a brief trip to Washington the bride and groom expect to return to Fort Monroe, where Lieutenant Fuller is stationed.

On Thursday, May 26, 1904, the wedding of Mr. Howard Jerome Hildt and Miss Lillias Belknap Johnston, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James Johnston, was celebrated at the Memorial Presbyterian church, Brooklyn, N. Y. Mr. Hildt is a son of the late Col. John McLean Hildt.

## RECENT DEATHS.

Lieut. Charles M. McCartney, U.S.N., retired, died at his home in Washington May 24. He was born in Pennsylvania Aug. 16, 1854, and was appointed to the Naval Academy from that State Sept. 22, 1870, and was commissioned ensign July 18, 1876, after losing one year from an accident received at fire quarters' drill. The Swatara, Passaic, Nipsic, Wyandotte and Omaha were among the vessels he served on. He was retired Dec. 10, 1891, on account of defective eyesight, and since the Spanish-American War had been on duty at the Hydrographic Office in Washington.

Mr. Abner B. Holley, father of Capt. Dwight E. Holley, 4th U.S. Inf., died in New York city on May 15.

Col. Augustus C. Buell, a veteran of the Civil War, died May 23 at Philadelphia, Pa. Colonel Buell served in the Army of the Potomac from 1863 to 1865. At the close of the war he entered Cazenovia Seminary, from which he was graduated in 1867. In 1873 he entered the field of journalism, in which he remained for ten years. He then became secretary to Charles H. Cramp, which position he held until about a year ago.

## PERSONALS.

A son was born to the wife of Lieut. Comdr. Thomas D. Griffin, U.S.N., at Charleston, S.C., May 3.

A son, James Edward Bell, Jr., was born to the wife of 1st Lieut. James Edward Bell, 17th Inf., at Fort Spokane, Wash., May 17.

A son, John Upshur Dennis Page, was born to the wife of Capt. Henry Page, Medical Department, U.S.A., at Malabi, Island of Luzon, Feb. 8.

Lieut. A. N. Mitchell, U.S.N., and wife were the guests of friends and relatives in Cleveland, Ohio, May 17. Lieutenant Mitchell is at present on waiting orders and has been at New Philadelphia, Ohio.

Young Clark H. Wells, grandson of the late Rear Admiral Clark H. Wells, U.S.N., who has been appointed as first alternate to take the examination in June next for the Naval Academy, is a nephew of Capt. William H. Reeder, U.S.N.

General and Mrs. Miles will leave Washington early in June for Cold Springs, N.Y., on the Hudson, where they have leased for the season Glenwood, the home of Mrs. Higginson and her sister, Miss Haldane, of New York. Mrs. Miles has recovered her health so far as to be able to receive friends.

Rear Admiral Harrie Webster, U.S.N., retired, is receiving abundant congratulations on the birth of his grandson who has been named Humberston Skipworth, after his paternal grandfather. His tonnage does not quite equal that of a battleship, but he weighs eight and three-quarter pounds, which is a good beginning.

Capt. James A. Moss, 24th U.S. Inf., aide-de-camp to Major Gen. H. C. Corbin, addressed the officers and non-commissioned officers of the 47th N.Y. on the evening of May 19 in the armory. His subject was devoted exclusively to the duties of advance and rear guards, duties of sentinels and shelter tent drills. There was a large attendance of officers, and Brevet Brig. Gen. John G. Eddy, commander of the regiment, introduced Captain Moss. Captain Moss explained that it was in no sense a lecture, but rather a plain, practical and common-sense talk and that diagrams were provided in order to give a more definite and complete knowledge of the subject. The first subject he treated was advance guards, which he explained were for the purpose of protecting marching troops. The object was also to observe the movements of the enemy and to resist an attack. He explained the make-up, and said that the strength of the advance guard depended entirely upon circumstances, but its strength was usually about one-sixth of the main body. He showed several forms, including one adopted during the Philippine campaign. He next took up outpost duties, where the men had practically the same duties as those in the advance guard, only that they protected halting troops.



Brig. Gen. S. M. Mansfield, U.S.A., has left Boston for Marblehead Neck, Mass.

Commander Caperton, U.S.N., and Mrs. Caperton will pass the summer at Jamestown, R.I.

Mrs. Diana Bullitt Kearny, widow of Gen. Phil Kearny, U.S.A., will pass the summer at her cottage at Cape May, N.J.

Col. and Mrs. J. V. D. Middleton, U.S.A., are at present visiting Admiral and Mrs. H. L. Howison, U.S.N., at Yonkers, N.Y.

Capt. John T. Haines, U.S.A., and Mrs. Haines and their three young daughters have arrived at Fort Riley, Kans., from California.

Mrs. Eastman, widow of Captain Eastman, U.S.N., and the Misses Eastman will pass the summer in Cleveland Park, near Washington.

Surg. C. T. Hibbett, U.S.N., will sail from San Francisco June 11 to take charge of the naval hospital at Cavite, relieving Surg. P. A. Lovering, who is ordered home.

Lieut. William B. Tardy, U.S.N., who has received his commission and is in receipt of many congratulations on the event, is a son-in-law of Comdr. Thomas Nelson, U.S.N., retired, now residing at Annapolis, Md.

Mrs. Timmons, wife of Ensign John W. Timmons, U.S.N., has returned to Washington from the South and will visit her parents, Senator and Mrs. Fairbanks, before sailing for a prolonged visit to the continent during the cruise of her husband.

Comdr. and Mrs. John F. Parker, U.S.N., are visiting Mrs. Benjamin Harrison, a sister of Mrs. Parker, at the home of Mrs. Harrison in Indianapolis, Ind., where Commander Parker has been seriously ill since his return from the Asiatic station some little time ago.

Capt. Joseph N. Hemphill, U.S.N., recently detached from the command of the U.S.S. Kearsarge, will assume duty on June 1 as captain of the navy yard, New York, relieving Capt. Thomas Perry, who has been assigned to duty as commandant of the Pensacola Navy Yard.

Col. Albert Barnitz has bought about a hundred acres of foot-hill property a half-hour's ride from San Francisco, south, overlooking the bay and a vast expanse of the valley. A number of Army officers have bought near by. He expects to build a house to occupy a portion of the year.

"The promotion of Col. W. S. Schuyler, U.S.A., to a position on the General Staff of the Army," says the Burlington Free Press of May 23, "adds a most accomplished soldier and thorough gentleman to that important board. Colonel Schuyler is at present accompanying the Russian army in Manchuria, as an observer of operations in the war with Japan. Whether his present appointment will call him home at once is not stated, but it is likely to be the case."

Col. Anthony W. Vogdes, Art. Corps, U.S.A., was placed on the retired list of the Army May 21 at his own request, after more than forty years' service. He retired with the rank of brigadier general and entered the Volunteer army as a 2d lieutenant in the 100th N.Y. Infantry Aug. 13, 1863, and was honorably mustered out Aug. 28, 1865. He was appointed a 2d lieutenant in the Regular Army April 26, 1866, and assigned to the 4th Infantry. He was transferred to the Artillery in May, 1875, and reached his colonelcy Nov. 1, 1903.

The retirement of Naval Constr. John F. Hanscom, U.S.N., on May 21, was made the occasion of a most enjoyable evening by the members of his family and a few intimate friends at a dinner at the Bellevue hotel, Philadelphia, on the evening of that date. There were eighteen covers laid and the affair was enlivened with music and song. Naval Constructor Hanscom, although he has reached the retiring age, has been continued on active duty as the senior member of the boards on changes to vessels under construction by contract on the Atlantic coast.

Mr. Richmond Pearson Hobson, formerly of the U.S. Navy, of Spanish War fame, will make his first public appearance in Brooklyn, N.Y., as a lecturer on the night of June 1, when he will talk on wars, past and present, at the Baptist Temple, Schermerhorn street and Third avenue. The lecture will be under the auspices of the 1st Division of the 2d Naval Battalion and the net proceeds will be used in fitting up and furnishing the division room in the new armory now being built for the battalion at the foot of Fifty-second street. Mr. Hobson will be formally introduced by Borough President Martin W. Littleton and among the guests of the naval militia-men will be Rear Admiral Frederick Rodgers, U.S.N., and Gen. James McLeer, N.G.N.Y. Mr. Hobson will devote his attention mainly to the war now on in the Orient. The lecture promises to be one of exceptional interest.

Mr. Charles H. Haswell, the well-known engineer, and formerly of the U.S. Navy, celebrated his 95th birthday on May 24 at a dinner of the Engineer Club in New York city. He is the oldest living engineer in the country and was chief engineer in the U.S. Navy in 1836 and Engineer-in-Chief in 1844. He is at present the assistant engineer of the Board of Estimate, and has been in the service of the city many years. He is at his office in the City Hall every day, and is admitted to be the youngest old man in New York city. Rear Admiral G. W. Melville, U.S.N., retired, was also a guest and told some reminiscences of his meetings with Haswell, who was placed in charge of planning the first steam engines for a United States frigate, the *Fulton*, which was launched in 1837. Speeches were made by P.A. Engr. Julius A. Kaiser, U.S.N., retired, and John Thompson, former presidents of the club, and then Commodore C. H. Loring, U.S.N., retired, presented Mr. Haswell with a large silver loving cup, the inscription on which bore a testimonial to the loving regard in which he is held by his brother engineers.

At the annual meeting of the California Commandery, M.O.L.L.U.S., in San Francisco, May 18, Major Gen. Arthur MacArthur, U.S.A., was unanimously elected commander. Other officers also unanimously elected were Rear Admiral Louis Kempff, U.S.N., senior vice commander; Brevet Major Gen. Harrison G. Otis, U.S.V., junior vice commander; Brevet Lieut. Col. William Renwick Smedberg, U.S.A., recorder; Asst. Surg. Charles Tenison Deane, U.S.V., registrar; Capt. Charles Mason Kinne, U.S.V., treasurer; Capt. George Puterbaugh, U.S.V., chancellor, and Chaplain John Harrison Macomber, U.S.A., chaplain. The officers elected to compose the council were Brig. Gen. Charles Albert Woodruff, U.S.A.; 1st Lieut. Nathaniel Thayer Messer, U.S.V.; 1st Lieut. George Henry Wallace Wallis, late U.S.A.; Rear Admiral Oscar Walter Farenholt, U.S.N., and Capt. Edward Tracy Allen, U.S.V. A collation was served and orchestral music enlivened the hours with martial airs. It was practically decided that the commandery would have an excursion sometime within the next thirty days to Mare Island.

Miss Margaret Biddle Porter will join her mother and sister at Bar Harbor for the summer.

Mrs. C. I. Wilson, wife of Gen. C. I. Wilson, U.S.A., retired, sails on May 31 for Naples, Italy, to spend the summer in the Mediterranean.

Q.M. Sergt. John Spokes, 69th Co. Coast Art., will be examined at Fort Monroe, as to his qualifications for appointment as post Q.M. sergeant.

Among the passengers sailing on the Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse from New York on May 24 was Mrs. Sheldon G. Evans. Surgeon Evans, U.S.N., is attached to the U.S.S. Cleveland which is at present in European waters.

Brig. Gen. W. S. Worth, U.S.A., retired, arrived in New York city May 21 from an extended stay in the West and in Washington. He is at the Grand hotel, and expects to remain in New York for some months at least.

Mrs. Rathborne, who is one of the regents of the Mt. Vernon Association, has returned to her home in Detroit after a week's visit to her sister, Mrs. Perry, wife of Gen. A. J. Perry, U.S.A., at 2003 I street, N.W., Washington.

Lieut. Gen. Samuel B. M. Young, U.S.A., retired, who for a time commanded the 4th Pennsylvania Volunteer Cavalry in the Civil War, attended the annual reunion of the survivors of that command at Franklin, Pa., May 25 and 26.

The body of Midshipman P. H. Brittingham, formerly of the third class of the United States Naval Academy, who was drowned in the Severn River May 15, was found floating May 22 near the place where the drowning occurred.

Comdr. Newton E. Mason, U.S.N., who arrived in Washington May 25 from the Asiatic Station, will be assigned to duty as assistant chief of the Bureau of Ordnance, succeeding Lieut. V. O. Chase, who will be assigned to duty on the Kentucky.

Lieut. Gen. Nelson A. Miles, U.S.A., retired, was one of the speakers at a meeting of the Reform Club of Boston on the evening of May 25. He signified his disapproval of the policy of the United States Government with regard to the Philippine Islands.

Post Commissary Sergt. J. C. Budds, U.S.A., after two years' service in the Philippines, arrived in New York Sunday, May 22, on the transport Kilpatrick, via Suez. He will be on duty at the Purchasing Commissary's Office, Army building, New York city.

Mrs. R. W. Johnson, wife of Major Johnson, surg., U.S.A., has just rejoined her husband in St. Louis, after a delightful visit of three months in California with her parents, Gen. and Mrs. Thomas McGregor. Major Johnson is in charge of the Medical Exhibit at the St. Louis Fair, and is very pleasantly located at the Grand Avenue hotel in that city.

Lieut. J. T. Beckner, U.S.N., who has done excellent work in charge of recruiting party No. 6, is suffering from ill health, and has applied to the Navy Department to be retired. It has been decided that instead of accepting the retirement of Lieutenant Beckner the Department will relieve him immediately from command of recruiting party No. 6 and give him extended sick leave.

The following were among the arrivals at the Ebbitt House, Washington, D.C., for the week ending May 25: Comdr. W. Winder, U.S.N.; Lieut. Provost Babin, U.S.N.; Comdr. G. Blockinger, U.S.N., and Mrs. Blockinger; Capt. B. B. Hyer, U.S.A.; Lieut. A. Streblor, U.S.A.; Surg. R. E. Ledbetter, U.S.N.; Ensign S. I. M. Major, U.S.N.; Lieut. Comdr. George R. Clark, U.S.N.; Lieut. J. S. McKean, U.S.N.; Surg. C. T. Hibbett, U.S.N.; Asst. Paym. R. B. Lipton, U.S.N.

Rear Admiral W. C. Wise, U.S.N., gave a lunch to a party of friends on board the Minneapolis May 25 at the navy yard, New York. The band of the vessel, under Bandmaster G. Del Re, also gave a concert, with the following program: March, "Imperial Edward," Sousa; intermezzo, "Blue Mediterranean," Volpatti; waltz, "Eternelle Ivresse," Ganne; selection, "Sultan of Sulu," Clarke; waltz, "Andalusia," Le Thiere; selection, "Prince of Pilsen," Laders; song, "Amoureuse," Berger; overture, "Orpheus," Offenbach.

A tree was dedicated to the late Gen. Frank Wheaton, U.S.A., at Providence, R.I., May 14, Arbor Day, by the Classical High School, at the side of the driveway near the menagerie. It was a very picturesque ceremony, composed as it was of addresses, which contained many references to the soldier thus honored. Ralph P. Boas, president of the senior class, opened the exercises by an address. Ely E. Palmer spoke of the record and achievements of General Wheaton. Alice L. Wallace described the many qualities of the General, and told of the many characteristics which had endeared him to his comrades, and to his friends and acquaintances whom he met in civil life. Others also contributed to the occasion. Gen. Elisha H. Rhodes was among the Grand Army men present, and paid a high tribute to General Wheaton, and he thanked the class in the name of his old regiment and also on behalf of Mrs. Wheaton. The members of General Wheaton's regiment who were present assisted in the planting of the tree. The monument the State of Rhode Island means to erect to General Wheaton at Arlington is progressing and the committee hopes to have it placed and ready for unveiling in October. The tree planted to General Wheaton's memory is next one to President McKinley's, and is a fine rock maple.

Rear Admiral Mortimer L. Johnson, U.S.N., was tendered a reception by the officers attached to the Charlestown Navy Yard, Mass., and the naval station in Boston on the night of May 20, which proved to be the social success of the year. The reception began at 9 o'clock and Admiral Johnson, Mrs. Johnson, their daughters, Miss Bessie and Miss Maria Johnson, Mrs. Higgins, Mrs. Snow and Mrs. Ring, wife of Pay Director Ring, stood under the canopy at the left of the entrance. This was one mass of flowers, plants and bunting and made a happy background for the bright uniforms and dainty gowns. Captains A. S. Snow, George H. Kearney, Edwin K. Moore, James R. Selfridge, U.S.N., and Col. Allan C. Kelton, U.S.M.C., of the barracks, introduced the guests. Major S. W. Miller, 19th Inf., recruiting officer in Boston; Captains Pfisterer and Lloyd and Lieutenants Roberts, Waldron, Bunker, Thornburg and Taylor, from the harbor forts, were among the military guests. Mrs. Nuttle, Mrs. Pfisterer and Mrs. Thornburg also attended. Dancing began shortly after 10 o'clock and was continued until 1 o'clock. All of the rooms occupied were tastefully decorated with bunting and flags, as well as plants, and the ordinance room, with its many various style guns, was transformed into a card room, where many enjoyed whist. The affair was carefully arranged by the officers. No departing commandant was ever tendered a more sincere farewell reception by his officers.

A daughter, Florence Eaton McDonald, a granddaughter to the late Col. L. L. Livingston, U.S.A., was born to the wife of Mr. Donald M. McDonald at Wilmington, Del., May 18.

A son, Justus M. Armstrong, was born to the wife of Lieut. George R. Armstrong, 6th U.S. Inf. The new arrival is also a grandson to Col. Justus Morris Brown, Medical Department, U.S.A.

Miss S. D. Biddle, sister of Major John Biddle, U.S.A., gave a small musical at her home, 1517 L street, N.W., Washington, D.C., on May 24. Among those invited were Mr. and Mrs. Tittmann, Mr. and Mrs. McFarlen and Miss Mary Venzie. Miss Biddle will pass the summer in Detroit, Mich.

Asst. Surg. Percival S. Rossiter, U.S.N., detached from duty with the recruiting party at Baltimore and designated for duty at the U.S. naval station at Honolulu, will sail from San Francisco on steamer of June 4. The assignment to duty at Honolulu is considered as among the most desirable in the whole range of the naval service.

The Secretary of the Navy has appointed Rear Admiral Caspar F. Goodrich, commandant of the Portsmouth Navy Yard, a delegate to the International Congress of Education, which meets at St. Louis June 28-July 3. Rear Admiral Goodrich will represent the Navy at the Congress and will be able to tell the Congress of the detailed work of the various schools for petty officers of the Service, as well as of the work at Annapolis, where the officers are trained.

On a complaint made by Admiral George Dewey, U.S.N., before the police authorities of Washington on May 20 the police took five children, ranging from 3 to 12 years, from their parents, James and Annie Fagin, and turned them over to the Board of Children's Guardians. One of the children, a six-year-old girl, stopped the Admiral's carriage recently while he was driving on the Broad Branch road, near Tennytown, where the Fagins live, and asked for money. The child told such a pitiful tale of hunger and distress that the Admiral asked the local authorities to take up the matter.

The annual meeting of the National Council, Military Order of Foreign Wars of the United States, was held Wednesday, May 18, at the New York Yacht Club, New York city, and was attended by representative officers of the National Commandery from various States. The report of the Secretary General showed the total membership of the Order to be 1,603 companions, a material increase during the past year, of whom a very large percentage are commissioned officers of the Army, Navy and Marine Corps, who saw active service in the late Spanish-American War. Routine business occupied the attention of the council. The triennial convention of the National Commandery is to be held in New York city in April of 1905.

That there are still some veterans of the Civil War who are able to sit up and take their rations is indicated by the fact that the New York Commandery of the Loyal Legion, at its last monthly meeting, elected to membership in the first class six gentlemen who served in the Army and Navy during the trying days from 1861 to 1865. They are: Lieut. Col. C. A. Burt, 1st Lieut. G. R. Cannan, 1st Lieut. N. W. Chandler, 1st Lieut. R. D. Evans, 2d Lieut. E. Van Elten, all U.S. Vols., and Asst. Paymaster W. B. Purdy, late U.S. Navy. To belong to the Loyal Legion and do his duty at the periodical banquets an old soldier must have an unimpaired digestion and at least a normal capacity for liquid absorption.

Comdr. A. C. Dillingham, and Lieut. E. F. Leiper, U.S.N., and other officers on the U.S.S. *Detroit*, in a letter from the U.S. Minister at Santo Domingo recently received at the Department of State, are praised for services rendered in fulfilling requests made by the legation in its efforts to protect American interests. "No officer in the American Navy," says the U.S. Minister, "is more popular with the Dominican people than Commander Dillingham." In speaking of the part taken in a memorial service ashore on April 18, which was attended by officers of the *Detroit* and 150 of her crew, who also presented a handsome wreath of flowers for the Dominican heroes, which we previously noted, the Minister says: "This simple act on his part touched the hearts of all Dominicans irrespective of any particular faction, and was commented upon by all. Through it our country made friends among all classes. But aside from this incident, our legation is indebted to him for carrying out all requests made. Commander Dillingham is one of those restless individuals, whom inactivity worries. His safety valve is Lieutenant Commander Leiper, one whose future will stand prominently in our country's history also. As this will be my last letter upon such requests, may I further request of the Department to express my thanks to the Hon. Secretary of the Navy, to the Admiral, to the several commanders of vessels who have been stationed here during the recent civil troubles, for the many courtesies that your representative has received from all. No one of your many representatives to foreign countries could have received better."

A correspondent referring to the meeting of the Society of the Army of the Potomac and Department of the Grand Army of the Republic in the city of Hartford, May 19 and 20, which we noted in our issue of May 21, page 908, in speaking of the parade on May 19, says: "Over three thousand old soldiers were in the marching column, with an escort of Governor and staff, and 2,869 National Guardsmen, besides 365 Governor's Guard. The parade was simply an ovation, and the prominent officials and distinguished guests were greeted with cheers and clapping of hands along the whole route. After the march was completed the escort halted and formed in line for the veterans to pass in review, the veterans continuing the march to the Capitol, passing through that edifice and by the old battle flags and bronze statue of Connecticut's war governor, William A. Buckingham. The scene at that time was pathetic to all, as memories of the campfire, bivouac and battlefield of forty years ago were revived in the minds of the old soldiers. The parade, as a whole, was a perfect success, and in the relation to the veteran soldier, was an event which can never be duplicated. The conduct and appearance of the National Guard was favorably commented upon as a result of the season's drill, the mobilization, transportation and subsistence of the troops being complete in every detail. The city of Hartford and ex-Governor Morgan G. Bulkeley may well be proud of the generous hospitality lavished upon the guests, the distinguished visitors remarking, 'The people of Hartford have welcomed us to their city, their homes, and their hearts. The electrical display on Main and Asylum streets, the Capitol, and the lake in Bushnell park, which was dotted with tents for use of Grand Army veterans, was incomparable in its beauty and splendor. 'Army of the Potomac Day' will have its place in history, as a red letter day in the commonwealth of Connecticut."



A son was born to the wife of Lieut. Philip H. Scott, U.S.R.C.S., at Gordonville, Va., May 24.

Comdr. L. L. Reamey and family will spend the summer in Italy, Switzerland and Northern Europe.

Lieut. James S. Butler, U.S.A., will return to the United States from Alaska on the transport Burnside.

Mrs. De Valin, wife of Dr. De Valin, U.S.N., has left Washington, D.C., for her summer home at Cape Vincent.

Gen. B. C. Card, U.S.A., Mrs. and the Misses Card will leave Washington the 1st of June for Coburg, Can.

Comdr. John Hubbard, now in command of the Nashville, has been selected to succeed Comdr. Diehl in command of the Boston. The Nashville goes out of commission.

It has been definitely decided to relieve next fall Lieut. Comdr. Charles C. Marsh from duty as military attaché in Tokio, Japan. The tour of this officer will expire at that time. His successor will be Lieut. Newton A. McCully, who is now en route to Tokio.

Sir H. Mortimer Durand, the British Ambassador, and Colonel Foster, the British Military Attaché, left Washington May 21 for Gettysburg to inspect the famous battlefield, accompanied by Assistant Secretary Oliver, of the War Department, Gen. Wallace F. Randolph, U.S.A., retired, and Colonel Nicholson, president of the Gettysburg Battlefield Commission.

A private despatch of May 26 to the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL from Buffalo states that Col. Theodore A. Bingham, Engineer Corps, U.S.A., one of whose legs was recently amputated as the result of injuries received in an accident several weeks ago, is improving and that the attending physicians are confident of his complete recovery. This satisfactorily disposes of an earlier report to the effect that Colonel Bingham's condition was serious.

#### AN ENGLISH EXPERT'S OPINION OF MINES.

144 Elgin avenue, London, W., May 17, 1904.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

I note with some surprise that in your admirable paper you say that I entertained the opinion "that a modern battleship could not be destroyed by an external mine below the water-line;" that I ridiculed the theory that a submarine mine had fired the magazines of the Maine; and that I was severely critical of the Maine's officers in various articles published at the time of the Spanish-American War. I think that this must be a misconception. If you turn to my work on the Spanish-American War (The Downfall of Spain, chapter I, which is the reproduction of an article published in 1898 in the National Review), you will find:

Page 37. "The evidence is far from being absolutely conclusive. Still it does seem to the author to have established the probability that the Maine was destroyed by a mine." Page 32. "If there is no instance of an external mine having fired a ship's magazine, it is because the crucial experiment has never been tried." Page 31. "The evidence as to the nature of the first explosion in the case of the Maine analyzed and shown not to exclude possibility of a mine."

I always maintained that the Maine had been destroyed by a mine, from the time when I read the report of the American Court of Inquiry. Possibly you are thinking of Admiral Colomb, when you say that I held the contrary view, as it is well known that he thought she had been destroyed by an internal explosion, and indeed, in private conversation with me, expressed the opinion that I was quite wrong.

The catastrophe of the Petropavlovsk has, I humbly submit, placed the matter beyond question. The crucial experiment has been tried with the result I should have anticipated.

I may also point out that I was the first English writer, writing on the present war, to call attention to this very important fact. The words you quote from the Daily Mail raised the mine question anew.

As for my criticisms on American naval officers, I have too high an opinion of the American Navy ever to use presumptuous words about its efficiency and honor. Far from criticising the Maine's officers, I defended them in the teeth of Continental opinion. On page 22 of "The Downfall of Spain," I wrote, "Spanish stories of American indiscipline and tales that all the officers were dining on board of the City of Washington are the most impudent and idle fabrications," and laughed at the French story that "all American officers are liars."

I drew attention to the extreme gallantry displayed by Captain Sigsbee and his officers and crew.

I think, then, that you will acknowledge that I have not been unjust to the American Navy, and that I reached the correct conclusion in 1898 as to the cause of the Maine's loss, just as, the moment that I learnt of the Petropavlovsk's loss and the circumstances of her loss, I understood and pointed out in the Daily Mail that a mine had exploded under her and almost certainly fired her magazines, and this before the full details were known.

H. W. WILSON.

#### LOCALIZATION OF REGIMENTS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

The arguments in favor of localization of regiments by Major J. C. Gresham, 15th Cav., in the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL of May 7, 1904, were read with interest, and show many undoubted advantages of such a plan. Perhaps it would be well to consider some of the disadvantages not set forth in that article.

In the first place, what is a regiment of the Regular Army supposed to represent? The government of the entire nation, or a certain district only? Is there any doubt which? It is the instrument of the nation, as a whole, and its fidelity and devotion are given to the entire country which it represents, not to any State or community, to the possible exclusion of others. The Army, as it now is, its regiments recruited from many different places, is as nearly representative of the whole country, and all the people, as any other organization in the United States, with the possible exception of Congress.

"The Army excites the jealousy and distrust of many." It does, doubtless, but would localization remove the cause? Of what are these ill-natured ones jealous and distrustful? The persons who feel that way about the Army would not be changed by the new plan, nor would the cause of their jealousy be removed. All well-regulated business organizations create jealousy and distrust among certain people. It is one of the distinctive indications that a business is well managed when it does create them. The Army is a business; a well regulated

one, too, and surely no one who has its welfare at heart would have it any less so, even to please the discontented ones who distrust it.

Further, would esprit "rise to flourish" any more by giving the regiment another center of interest, besides its own organization, than it does now when the regiment itself (and incidentally the Army in general), are the sole objects of interest of its members, to which their loyalty is given under all circumstances? There is a regimental egotism which appears at times, and is mistaken for esprit de corps. It is narrow in its views, considers itself vastly superior, and will not learn from others. This spirit is far removed from real regimental pride, which, like true personal pride, will always acknowledge its mistakes and learn therefrom—and that without lowering in the slightest the standard it is endeavoring to maintain. The localization proposed would encourage this egotistic spirit, rather than help true esprit to flourish. Would it not be far better to encourage the larger spirit of improvement, to make the Army the best among nations and raise the standard throughout the Service, rather than in certain regiments only, having advantages of location and a better class of men to recruit from than others, as would happen in the localized system?

"The potent ties of community of manners, customs, etc.," sounds well, but is it broadening and educating to the members of a regiment to live always with those of their own manners, customs, etc.? It is not. Rather, it is narrowing influence, crystallizing ignorance and preventing, through prejudice, the broadening influence of daily contact with people of other habits and customs. The brake shoes on a railroad train work better when of different metal than the wheels. And there is nothing able to tone and polish a rough nature like daily contact with one of finer material.

The most serious disadvantage of the system of localized regiments is shown during labor troubles, when companies of the National Guard refuse to fire upon mobs, among whom are their friends and relatives, when their plain duty, to preserve law and order, is to do so. This danger, now happily non-existent in the Regular Army, would surely be introduced by the localization of regiments. Not invariably, nor even frequently, perhaps, would this occur under the proposed system, as the regiments would often be distant from their centers, but the danger would nevertheless be rendered possible and probable.

The communities of the country already have in their National Guards organizations to be proud of—representatives of them—and good material for volunteers to represent the localities in time of war. Let us wait until they show more interest in them, by building adequate armories, and contributing more liberally toward their betterment in various ways, before we begin considering the plan of local Regular regiments in addition.

In regard to the discharged soldiers of the Regular Army, they are just as capable and efficient, and as competent to manage National Guard troops now as they would be under the proposed plan of localization.

W. E. MOULD, 1st Lieut., 38th Inf.

#### WRITING A NAVAL STRATEGIC ARTICLE.

By "Charles Nobles, U.S.N.," in The Independent.

"I am a professional naval strategist and can be consulted on moderate terms. I make special rates to families and the Russian Navy. Nevertheless, I am now constantly in receipt of letters from war editors of newspapers requesting me to furnish them either gratis, or, what is the same thing, at 'space rates,' skeleton articles on naval strategy from which they can prepare thoughtful editorials indicating exactly (a) what the Russians are going to do, (b) what the Japanese are going to do, and (c) what either combatant ought to have done.

"I have decided measurably to comply with this demand by letting The Independent print the following admirable paper on a purely strategic subject, which I intend shall serve as a standard for all time and for everybody. Anybody mastering its principles should be able to produce articles on naval strategy fully as instructive as any which have hitherto appeared.

"The subject of a strategic article is always immaterial. Nor need the writer have any knowledge of it himself. Diplomacy, belles lettres, hydrostatics, theology, disobedience, or Asiatic geography—anything will serve. It should always begin with as long and as involved sentence as possible. This weakens the reader's mind at the outset and prepares him for complete conviction of his own ignorance, while preventing any serious effort on his part to understand. It must always be remembered that the first principle of naval strategy is incomprehensibility, and that the moment a layman thinks he gets a glimmer of common sense in it the strategic quality vanishes.

"Here 'Charley Noble,' a gentleman, well known on every vessel of the Navy, describes his method and then goes on to say:

"The reader is now prepared for opinions on the existing conflict, which may be judiciously presented as follows:

"The strategic position of the Russian and Japanese forces indicates that if the Japanese eventually succeed in capturing Port Arthur, its fall will be inevitable. But, on the other hand, much will depend upon the integrity of the Trans-Siberian Railway, which, if left uninterrupted by the Mikado's forces, will continue to offer an unbroken route. The trouble will also be complicated by the presence of submarines should either party have them, but hardly otherwise, though even here there is doubt. While the true function of concealed mines is merely to vary strategic conditions, it is far from assured whether they should properly exterminate friend or foe, the Russians inclining to one opinion and the Japanese to the other. My own decision is that they are best utilized against newspaper reporters. These general facts constitute the data of the problem which confronts every official charged with studying any problem of war. As a general proposition, ships and land fortifications, if unequal, contend under disparity. Ships are much more useful and much more delicate than land works, but land works, on the other hand, are less likely to unforeseen submersion.

"Owing to the inherent non-buoyancy of guns and armor, it may be fairly concluded that ships will always be the chief factor in any maritime conflict; so that whether the Russian fleet be massed in a harbor of Southwestern Siberia or more prudently choose as its base a more distant point even better protected from high-angle Japanese fire, still the development of interior lines along the Tumen or Yalu will apparently force immediate fortification of strategic positions which cannot be here mentioned without infringing on the President's prohibition. That consequences will follow this strategy

may be reasonably conceded, provided the events are not interfered with by circumstances which the prudent mind will never fail to anticipate."

"Now, wind up with advice to the admirals who are doing the work. Set them well to rights. Nothing sustains the perplexed commander in his hour of need more than to know that your thoughts are with him and that if he only will rely on you all will come out well. He may and probably does know more than you, but he don't write and you do, and the pen is mightier than the sword in naval strategy, as everywhere else.

"At sea, lat. 91° 30' N.; long. 183° 70' W."

#### MAN AS A SWIMMER.

In the recrudescence of the efforts made long ago by Inspector General Breckinridge and others, to have swimming taught to our soldiers and Army horses, as an essential part of their training, it is interesting to note what is said upon the subject of man as a swimming animal by Paul Fountain in Longman's Magazine. In a long article on the swimming powers of animals, he says: "With the exception of aquatic animals, the bear is probably the strongest and best swimmer among mammals. I have known the American black bear to swim across small lakes, and arms of the larger bodies of water, a distance of at least twenty miles without a break, and though many bears have, no doubt, reached the island of Anticosti, in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, on ice floes, I am sure others have swum thither from the mainland, traveling probably, in some instances, thirty miles through the water. No black bear will go a yard out of its way to avoid water, but passes straight through any river or lake that lies in its way. The grizzly bear is mostly an inhabitant of very rocky tracts; but even grizzlies often take to the water, for no perceptible cause except love of it.

"Everybody knows how much dogs differ in their ability as swimmers, retrievers and water spaniels being the water dogs par excellence. A Russian retriever which I once owned was remarkable as a water dog, preferring the sea to fresh water for his bath. He often swam so far out that I lost sight of him and could not find him, even through a glass. He must have gone at least two or three miles straight out to sea, and several times I gave him up for lost. He always, however, came straight back to the spot whence he started.

"On the theory, scientific or physical, of the swimming powers of animals, I cannot enter. Whether their skill in natation is the outcome of experience, reason, or instinct, is matter of opinion. As I find that the young of animals which are good swimmers (as the dog, jaguar, and even the otter), have no notion of swimming until they attain a certain age and have had some experience, my own opinion is that their powers are not merely instinctive; and I am disposed to place them on the same footing as human beings. Human beings have greater swimming powers than most of the lower animals, but few individuals develop those powers. Indeed, it is more than probable that not one man in fifty can swim at all, simply because he has never learned to, or lacks the nerve to act aright when he unexpectedly finds himself in the water. Recently a man, in endeavoring to swim across the English Channel, is said to have swum a distance of thirty miles. The only land animal I have seen swim a distance nearly as great as this was an American black bear; but American deer sometimes swim a distance of twelve or fourteen miles at a stretch."

#### ARMY ATHLETICS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

Athletics are at last to be rigidly encouraged in the Army, especially in the Department of the East (see G. O. 17, c.s.), and as an advocate and a participant in these athletics, especially football, baseball, handball, etc., I think it is no more than right that appropriations should be made for the purchase of the necessary paraphernalia for the proper successful performance of these sports and games, at all posts having suitable material among the officers and enlisted men. In the Navy on every ship that has an organized football or baseball team aboard, the uniforms, gloves, bats, balls, etc., are purchased for the men. An enlisted man's pay, either in the Army or Navy, is too small to expend for sporting goods; all he possesses is the necessary bone and muscle to properly perform these sports, as well as his soldierly abilities. I think it is no more than right that the Army should follow the Navy in this respect.

BASEBALL.

#### GENERAL HERMAN HAUPT.

New York, May 25, 1904.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

In your review of General Haupt's Reminiscences you grant him only 84 years of age, but graduate him in 1835, which, you will see, would leave him but 15 at graduation. In a letter from the General recently he said: "I am now in my 88th year, and the oldest living graduate of West Point." At this ripe old age he is the president of an active industrial organization and, let us hope, good for many more years of usefulness, such as few men of his time have demonstrated.

JOHN R. ANDERSON.

Cullum's Register gives the date of General Haupt's graduation as 1835, and in the Official Register of the Military Academy for 1835 his name appears as No. 29 in the first class and his age at the date of admission is given as 15 years and 2 months. From this it would appear that General Haupt was born in May, 1816, and that he is now 88 years old.

#### WHY WE NEED AN ARMY.

Palo Alto, Santa Clara, Co., Cal., May 18, 1904.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

In your comments upon Mr. Williams's talk of our having no need of a large Army you say: "Dewey's great victory at Manila would have counted for little in permanent results had it not been followed up by the appearance of a military force capable of holding the advantages thus acquired." I believe you might have added that that had the United States then possessed an Army adequate to meet just such an emergency, or even a force of organized and trained United States Reserves to have forwarded immediately to take possession, the whole Philippine trouble with Aguinaldo and later would have been avoided. And the subsequent expense caused by that lack of land force would have paid the expense of keeping up such needed force.

B.



## FORT LEAVENWORTH.

Fort Leavenworth, Kas., May 23, 1904.

Mrs. Hoffman entertained most hospitably at her home, Thursday afternoon, about ninety guests. The assisting ladies were Mrs. Smith S. Leach, Mrs. Stewart, Mrs. Wildurr Willing, Mrs. Youngberg, Mrs. C. A. F. Flagler and Miss Geraldine Taylor and Miss Robbie Craig, from the city.

Mrs. L. M. Koehler gave a luncheon Friday. Those present were Mrs. Paul Havens, Mrs. J. C. Douglas, Mrs. D. R. Anthony, Mrs. J. Franklin Bell, Mrs. Johnson, Miss Havens, Mrs. Emily Spratt, Mrs. Henry Jackson, Mrs. Tyree R. Rivers, Mrs. D. R. Phillips, Mrs. H. Wolcott, Mrs. Raymond, Mrs. Schindler, Mrs. A. I. Wagner, Mrs. Bassett, Mrs. J. A. McGonigle, Mrs. Wygant.

Lieut. and Mrs. C. M. Gordon entertained most delightfully Thursday evening with an "excursion party." The destination was San Francisco, and many pleasant stops were made en route. The guests of honor were Misses Thrallkill and Miss Gordon, of St. Louis, Mo.

Miss Halcomb, of New York, was the special guest at a thoroughly enjoyable card party given Wednesday evening by Capt. and Mrs. R. A. Brown. One of the pleasant features of the evening was the orchestra music furnished by the officers of the 6th Infantry. About fifty guests enjoyed Capt. and Mrs. Brown's hospitality.

One of the most brilliant and largest card parties of the season took place Thursday afternoon at the home of Mrs. W. R. Van Tuyl on North Broadway. It was in compliment to the bride-elect, Miss Mary McLaughry, whose marriage to Lieut. J. B. Henry will take place in June. Those receiving the prizes presented to Miss McLaughry. The score cards were especially attractive, being of white with embossed cupids.

Miss Caroline Augur, of Fort Robinson, Neb., arrived Saturday morning to visit Miss Geraldine Taylor. Mrs. G. W. Van Deusen will return shortly from New York, and with Captain Van Deusen will leave in a few weeks for Manila.

Mrs. John Van R. Hoff entertained the student officers' wives Thursday with a luncheon and cards. Lieut. and Mrs. W. B. McCaskey, the Misses Isabel, Edna and Jane Brewster, Lieutenants Ford, McNab and Knight, enjoyed a dinner at the Hotel Baltimore, followed by a box party at the Willis Wood theater in Kansas City Saturday evening. Mrs. George Martin entertained the student officers' wives card club Friday afternoon.

Capt. and Mrs. Crawford gave a costume party Thursday evening. Lieut. Purviance entertained informally a few friends after the hop Friday evening. Mrs. Poor gave a hop supper Friday evening. Miss May Daughy will entertain the members of the Thursday Club with a "Kitchen Shower" Thursday afternoon in compliment to Miss Mary McLaughry.

Capt. C. A. F. Flagler, Engineer Corps, who has been assigned to duty at Wilmington, Del., will leave Tuesday for his new station. Mr. Miller, International Secretary of the Army and Navy Department of the Y.M.C.A., is expected here the first of the week in the interest of the Y.M.C.A. work at the post. Lieut. L. W. Prunty and recruiting party have gone to Garnett, Yates Center, Fredonia and Moline, Kansas, on recruiting duty.

Capt. H. C. Schumm, commanding the 25th Battery, F. A., was thrown from his horse Friday morning, while out on drill. The horse is a vicious one, and reared in the air suddenly. Captain Straub, surgeon, found that no bones were broken, but Captain Schumm will have to remain in bed for a few days.

The 3d Battalion, 6th Inf., had field exercises Friday. Company I was divided into two forces, the blue and the brown. The object of the blue force was to first establish an outpost, and the brown force was to get up to the blue force without being seen. The blue force's outpost discovered the brown force before it was within range.

Gen. J. Franklin Bell will be one of the delegates to represent the War Department at the International Congress of Education in St. Louis the last week in June. Major McLaughry left for Vicksburg on Friday, being one of the committee appointed to try to establish the old Intrenchment lines of the Federal troops during the siege of Vicksburg, for the purpose of erecting a monument to mark the position of the troops. Among the distinguished men in council is Gen. P. J. Osterhaus, who was commander of the 15th Army Corps during the siege. General Osterhaus was sent as consul to Neuheim, Germany, at the close of the war, and has continued to reside in Germany since that time. He is held in high esteem among his old comrades, who are pleased to meet him once more. He and Major McLaughry are old friends, both having served in the 15th Army Corps.

Preparations are being made to receive the large number of candidates who are to come here soon to take the instructions for examination for 2d lieutenants in the Army. The quartermaster is preparing tents in camp at the usual place on the southern end of the west side parade grounds.

The members of Troop G, 4th Cav., commanded by Captain Koehler, are practicing faithfully in the riding hall each day in anticipation of their coming exhibition to be given June 15, during the horse show at Kansas City.

## FORT MYER.

Fort Myer, Va., May 26, 1904.

Among the visitors at the officers hop Friday, May 20, was Gen. J. Franklin Bell, U.S.A. After the hop a reception and a hop supper was given to General Bell at the quarters of Major J. C. Gresham, 15th Cav., which was attended by all the officers and ladies of the post. General Bell and Major Gresham are old comrades from the 7th Cavalry.

On May 23 the 3d Battery, F.A., under command of Captain Sumner left the post for Gettysburg, where it will take part in the Memorial exercises to be held there on May 30. Troops E and G, 15th Cav., Captain Koester commanding, followed May 25; from Gettysburg they will proceed to Mount Gretna, Pa., for the annual target practice. The Q.M.D. will take advantage of the absence of the troops to fix up the barracks and stables.

The 15th Cavalry band played the first of a series of concerts in Washington May 25.

The new exchange building was opened up for use last Saturday, and since the bowling alleys and the gymnasium have been crowded with men.

The quartermaster received several hundred plants to be set out around the post, this week.

Mr. and Mrs. George Wallace are visiting at the quarters of Colonel Wallace.

Mrs. Herr, wife of Lieut. J. K. Herr, 7th Cav., is at the home of her father, Major Hoyle, Art. Corps. She was called here on account of the serious illness of her sister, Miss Margaret Hoyle.

Capt. J. S. Wilson, Med. Dept., left with Troops E and G, the 25th for Mount Gretna, Pa. Mrs. Wilson's sister is at the post during the doctor's absence.

Mrs. Walker, wife of Capt. Kenzie W. Walker, 15th Cav., is rapidly recovering from an operation performed last week. She still has her trained nurse here with her.

Miss Gresham and Miss Isabel Gresham and their guest, Miss Angella Hayes, of Louisville, Ky., have gone to Mt. Gretna, Pa., as guests of the bachelor officers there. They were chaperoned by Mrs. Hickock.

Mrs. Koester, wife of Capt. F. J. Koester, is visiting in Washington, D.C., during the Captain's absence at the target range.

Miss Gardiner is visiting her cousin Mrs. Fuller at 2217

Connecticut avenue, Washington, D.C., for a few days, before leaving for Long Island to spend the summer. Lieut. A. L. Briggs has returned from Baltimore, Md., where he was best man at the wedding of Lieut. Gordon Johnston, 15th Cav. Miss Weissel has returned from her trip to New England.

## OFFICIAL DESPATCHES.

San Francisco, Cal., May 21, 1904.

Military Secretary, War Department:  
First Battalion, 29th Infantry, 8 officers and 73 men left May 21 for Fort Bliss.

MACARTHUR, Commanding.

St. Paul, Minn., May 21, 1904.

Military Secretary, War Department:  
Troop B, 3d Cavalry, 3 officers, Harper, Cullen, Johnson, 61 men of troop, 35 horses, and one Hospital Corps man left Fort Yellowstone 9:30 a.m., May 20, on march for Assiniboine.

CARR, Commanding.

San Francisco, Cal., May 23, 1904.

Military Secretary, War Department:  
Field staff, band, 2d Battalion and Companies K, L and M, 29th Infantry, 25 officers, 238 men, two medical officers attached, left Oakland, Cal., for Forts Douglas and Duchesne, Utah, 12:40 p.m., May 23.

MACARTHUR, Commanding.

San Antonio, Texas, May 24, 1904.

Military Secretary, War Department:  
First Battalion, 29th Infantry, 7 officers, 71 enlisted men, one contract surgeon, arrived Fort Bliss, 4 p.m., May 23.

FINLEY, absence Department Commander.

San Antonio, Texas, May 25, 1904.

Military Secretary, War Department:  
Company C, 2nd Infantry, 2 officers, 57 enlisted men, left Fort Bliss for Fort Sam Houston, 2 p.m., May 24.

FINLEY, absence Department Commander.

Denver, Colo., May 25, 1904.

Military Secretary, Washington:  
Headquarters, band, 2d Battalion, Company L, 29th Infantry, 17 officers, 209 men, arrived at Fort Douglas, 10 o'clock, May 25.

BALDWIN, Commanding.

## THE ARMY

Secretary of War—William H. Taft.

Asst. Secretary of War—Robert Shaw Oliver.

Lieut. Gen. Adna R. Chaffee, Chief of Staff.

## ARMY RECESS APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, ETC.

Corps of Engineers.

Capt. Henry C. Newcomer, C.E., to be major April 23, 1904, to fill an original vacancy.

Capt. Mason M. Patrick, C.E., to be major April 23, 1904, to fill an original vacancy.

First Lieut. William D. Connor, C.E., to be captain April 23, 1904, vice Gaillard, promoted.

Medical Department.

To be assistant surgeons with the rank of 1st lieutenant, with rank from May 19, 1904: William R. Davis, of Idaho; Leartus J. Owen, of Indiana; Stanley G. Zinke, of Ohio; Robert M. Culler, of Pennsylvania; Frank W. Weed, of Maryland, and William A. Wickline, of Montana.

Cavalry Arm.

Capt. William J. Nicholson, 12th Cav., to be major May 13, 1904, vice Fuller, 7th Cav., retired from active service.

First Lieut. Guy V. Henry, 4th Cav., to be captain May 13, 1904, vice Nicholson, 12th Cav., promoted.

Artillery Corps.

Lieut. Col. Walter Howe, Art. Corps, to be colonel May 20, 1904, vice Vodge, retired from active service.

Major Joseph M. Califf, Art. Corps, to be lieutenant colonel May 20, 1904, vice Howe, promoted.

Capt. Samuel E. Allen, Art. Corps, to be major, May 20, vice Califf, promoted.

Infantry Arm.

To be 1st lieutenants.

Second Lieut. John R. Kelly, 8th Inf., April 14, 1904, vice Nixon, 2d Inf., promoted.

Second Lieut. William G. Ball, 3d Inf., April 29, 1904, vice McCue, 1st Inf., retired from active service.

Second Lieut. Walter E. Gunster, 7th Inf., April 30, 1904, vice Beacham, 30th Inf., detailed in Signal Corps.

Second Lieut. William R. Kendrick, 7th Inf., April 30, 1904, vice Kent, 23d Inf., detailed in Signal Corps.

Second Lieut. G. V. Packer, 24th Inf., April 30, 1904, vice Butler, 2d Inf., detailed in Signal Corps.

Second Lieut. Horace F. Sykes, 25th Inf., May 5, 1904, vice Carr, 17th Inf., promoted.

Second Lieut. Oliver P. Robinson, 30th Inf., May 8, 1904, vice Woodruff, 17th Inf., killed in action.

Second Lieut. George K. Wilson, 5th Inf., May 14, 1904, vice Mills, 17th Inf., dismissed.

## S.O., MAY 26, 1904, WAR DEPARTMENT.

Capt. Michael S. Murray, commissary, relieved duty Fort Grant, and to Fort Riley, Kas., to relieve Major Alexander M. Davis, commissary, who will proceed to St. Louis, Mo., and relieve Lieut. Col. Abiel L. Smith, deputy commissary general. Lieutenant Colonel Smith, will proceed to San Francisco to sail Aug. 1, for Manila, for duty as chief commissary of that division, relieving Col. Henry G. Sharpe, assistant commissary general.

Lieut. Col. Harry R. Anderson, A.C., is appointed inspector, and will proceed to Savannah, Doctortown, and St. Mary's, Ga., and inspect certain Engineer property.

First Lieut. Cary A. Snoddy, asst. surg., is relieved as surgeon on Sherman, and will report to the commanding general, Philippines Division, for duty.

Leave for one month is granted 2d Lieut. Alden F. Brewster, A.C.

Capt. William B. Folwell, 15th Inf., to report to Lieut. Col. George W. Adair, deputy surgeon general, at headquarters, Department of Dakota, for examination as to his physical condition.

First Lieut. Morris M. Keck, 12th Inf., transferred from Company E to Company K.

Leave for three months is granted Capt. Alfred E. Kennington, 7th Cav.

The leave granted 2d Lieut. Walter D. Smith, 11th Cav., is extended one month.

## S.O., MAY 27, 1904, WAR DEPARTMENT.

Contract Surg. F. S. Dewey, to duty as examiner of recruits in Oklahoma City.

Leave for one month is granted Major John Stafford, 20th Inf.

The leave granted 1st Lieut. Roger S. Fitch is extended two months.

The leave granted 1st Lieut. Verne LaS. Rockwell, 11th Cav., is extended two months.

First Lieut. Wallace DeWitt, asst. surg., relieved St. Louis exhibition and to duty at Fort Washakie, relieving Contract Surg. Harry H. Van Kirk, who is ordered to Fort Sill.

The leave granted 1st Lieut. Raymond W. Hadden, 4th Inf., is extended one month.

Col. William C. Gorgas, asst. surg. general, is relieved as chief surgeon, Department of the East, and to report to Isthmian Canal Commission for duty.

## G.O. 91, MAY 14, 1904, WAR DEPARTMENT.

Publishes the following acts of Congress:

I. An act making appropriations to supply deficiencies in the appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1904, and for prior years, and for other purposes.

II. An act making appropriations for sundry civil expenses of the Government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1905, and for other purposes.

III. An act granting the State of North Dakota 640 acres of land, embracing the White Stone Hills battlefield and burial ground of soldiers killed in that engagement.

IV. An act to amend an act approved March 3, 1899, entitled "An act to amend an act entitled 'An act to reimburse the Governors of States and Territories for expenses incurred by them in aiding the United States to raise and organize and supply and equip the Volunteer Army of the United States in the existing war with Spain,' approved July 8, 1898," and so forth, and for other purposes.

## G.O. 92, MAY —, 1904, WAR DEPARTMENT.

I. The following is published for the information and guidance of all concerned:

1. Sergeants major, regimental quartermaster sergeants, regimental commissary sergeants and color sergeants of all foot troops, also battalion quartermaster sergeants (engineers) will, for field service and when necessary on special occasions, be armed with the Service revolver and provided with russet leather holster, woven revolver cartridge belt and ammunition, as is now prescribed for such sergeants of mounted troops; the rifle will not be issued to them.

2. All sergeants major, Artillery Corps, will wear instead of the straight sword the saber as issued to light artillery, russet leather saber belt complete, cavalry, with non-commissioned officer's plate and buckle, and russet leather saber attachment and saber knot.

3. The russet leather revolver cartridge box is added to the equipment of all non-commissioned officers, whether of foot or mounted troops, in question in this order, this box to be worn whenever the revolver may be prescribed with dress or full dress uniform.

4. The authority heretofore granted for the issue of "light artillery non-commissioned officer's swords" to non-commissioned staff officers, Battalions of Engineers, is hereby so far modified as to require the substitution for said "swords" of the light cavalry saber prescribed for the cavalry soldier.

II. The following is published for the information and guidance of all concerned:

Steel projectiles with or without bursting charge of high explosive issued to the seacoast fortifications as a part of their reserve ammunition will not be used in target practice or other firings without special authority.

By order of the Secretary of War:

ADNA R. CHAFFEE, Lieut. Gen., Chief of Staff.

## CIR. 22, MAY 18, 1904, WAR DEPARTMENT.

Publishes a decision of the Comptroller of the Treasury to the effect that the act of April 21, 1904, "To recognize and promote the efficiency of Army chaplains," applies only to chaplains in active service.

## G.O. 21, MAY 17, 1904, DEPT. OF CALIFORNIA.

The 29th Infantry, which arrived in this Department on the transport Sherman, on May 16, now in camp at the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., will proceed to stations as follows: Headquarters, band, 2d Battalion and Company L, to Fort Douglas, Utah; 1st Battalion, to Fort Bliss, Texas; Company I, to Whipple Barracks, Ariz.; Companies K and M, to Fort Duchesne, Utah.

## G.O. 11, MAY 21, 1904, DEPT. OF COLORADO.

Inspections recently made in this Department having developed the fact at certain posts that there are considerable old, half-worn, or obsolete stores on hand not accounted for on returns, the attention of post commanders in this department is called to the requirements of the Regulations in this regard. The order directs that all such stores in excess of the needs of the post will be listed, stating condition, and reported to these headquarters with a view to their proper disposition. Post commanders will make frequent personal examinations of returns and property on hand, requiring surplus to be taken up, and submitting to these headquarters lists of such articles not required for their garrisons.

## COURT-MARTIAL OF OFFICER.

## G.O. 19, MAY 13, 1904, DEPT. OF DAKOTA.

Publishes the proceedings of a G.C.M. at Fort Snelling, Minn., of which Major Harry A. Leonaheuser, 21st Inf., was president, and 1st Lieut. James M. Love, jr., 21st Inf., was judge advocate, for the trial of 1st Lieut. William P. Kitts, 21st Inf.

Charge I. "Violation of the 60th Article of War."

Charge II. "Violation of the 61st Article of War."

The specifications allege that the accused having presented vouchers upon which he obtained \$28 for the repair of an old wagon gave the money and the old wagon in exchange for a new wagon, and that at the time he presented the vouchers and obtained the money upon them it was his intention to purchase the new wagon, and that hence the vouchers he presented were "false and fraudulent being made with the wilful intention of deceiving the Quartermaster General of the Army, there having been made no repairs upon the said one spring wagon mentioned thereon, by the said C. Bertsch and Sons, and to whom no funds were paid for any repairs whatever as related in said voucher." The accused pleaded "not guilty" to the two charges and "guilty" to the specifications except their allegation of unlawful and fraudulent action and the statement that what he did was without authority, and substituting for the words "October 4, 1903, October 25, 1903" as giving the date of the transaction. The finding of the court on all of the charges and specifications was "not guilty." In his review of the proceedings and findings the department commander, Brigadier General Carr, says:

"In the foregoing case of 1st Lieut. William P. Kitts, 21st Inf., the accused is charged with disposing of a Government wagon without authority, and there is no evidence introduced in the proceedings giving any authority, for its disposal. If there was no authority to dispose of it, the disposition was unlawful. It was fraudulent, as the Government was defrauded of its property and has lost property that is rightfully its own."

"The court, after listening to an ingenious argument by the counsel for the accused wherein he stated that as no one had been defrauded that there could be no fraud, and that the transaction of the accused was therefore not fraudulent, found the accused not guilty of all the charges and specifications and he was acquitted."

"It is the duty of a court-martial to well and truly try and determine, according to the evidence, the matter before them. It is also their duty to know that where a penal statute is violated, the intent of the officer, whether innocent or fraudulent, is immaterial. His intent, if innocent may perhaps be considered in mitigation of punishment, but can not be relied upon as a legal bar against conviction. Where the application of funds is one not prescribed or authorized by law, the offense is complete. Where the misapplication of Government property occurs, the party to the transaction is liable."

"If each officer of the Army is to decide for himself, regardless of authority, what is to benefit or to be of an advantage to the Government, and act thereupon the rules and regulations of the Army have become a nullity. No subordinate can properly take upon himself to decide what is best regardless of the directions of his superior."

"The reviewing authority is unable to sanction such practices among the officers of his department. A straightforward, honest and upright standard is that



which must be paramount to all other considerations. Any deviation from this course is a menace to discipline upon which structure the Army is organized and maintained. Where there is quibbling, falsifying or misrepresentation, no matter how honest or dishonest the motive may be, there is no discipline, and the Army, falling from its high standard of honesty and integrity, will become an organization in which officers cannot be entrusted with the care of public property or the disbursement of public money without giving bonds to secure the Government against probable loss. Instead of being entrusted, as they have been from time immemorial, with the performance of those duties safeguarded by their certificates on honor only, as to the correctness of any transaction, to make it satisfactory and acceptable to their superiors, they will have to be hampered by the restrictions prevailing in commercial life, resulting in the complication of administrative duties and the undermining or destruction of discipline.

"Should the time ever arrive—as it is hoped and believed it will not—when an officer's word ceases to be as good as his oath, or has to be confirmed by his own oath or that of some one else, the corner stone of the foundation upon which the Army has proudly rested for so many years will have been removed, and the disastrous results may be better imagined than described.

"The findings on the first and second specifications of the first charge and on the third specification, second charge, are disapproved. The findings on the first and second charges are disapproved. The acquittal is disapproved. Orders have already been issued releasing Lieutenant Kitts from arrest and restoring him to duty."

#### G.O. 13, MAY 14, 1904, DEPT. OF THE GULF.

Capt. Arthur M. Edwards, C.S., is announced as chief commissary temporarily of the department, during the absence on leave of Lieut. Col. Henry B. Osgood.

#### G.O. 17, MAY 19, 1904, DEPT. OF LAKES.

G.O. No. 12, Feb. 29, 1904, these headquarters, is so amended as to designate the period from June 20 to Sept. 20, 1904, as the regular season of small arms practice for the garrison at Fort Wayne, Mich.

By command of Brigadier General Grant:

H. LIGGETT, Major, A.A.G., A.G.

#### G.O. 28, MAY 16, 1904, DEPT. OF MISSOURI.

Hereafter company commanders will state, in their endorsements on applications for discharge by purchase, the name of the applicant correctly spelled in Roman capital letters, rather than script, to avoid errors arising from obscure signatures or incorrect briefing.

By command of Brigadier General Wint:

C. R. NOYES, Major, A.A.G., A.G.

#### CIR. 15, MAY 19, 1904, DEPT. OF TEXAS.

Hereafter post commanders, in forwarding the monthly personal reports of men of the Signal Corps, will include in their endorsements a statement of conduct during the month and an abstract of any summary court trials to which the soldier may have been subjected.

By command of Brigadier General Lee:

WALTER L. FINLEY, Major, A.A.G., A.G.

#### G.O. 6, MAY 5, 1904, DIST. OF PORTO RICO.

Announces that the 56th Co., Coast Art., will be relieved from further duty in this district, on May 11, 1904, and will embark on the steamship Maracalbo, taking station at Fort Wadsworth, N.Y.

#### G.O. 7, MAY 12, 1904, DIST. OF PORTO RICO.

First Lieut. Aristides Moreno, Porto Rico Provisional Regiment of Infantry, having reported from leave, will resume duty as adjutant general, District of Porto Rico, relieving 2d Lieut. S. S. Bryant, Porto Rico Regiment.

#### CIR. 8, MARCH 23, 1904, PHILIPPINES DIVISION.

Calls the attention of all officers of this division making use of the Library of the Military Information Division, to the regulation found in the printed catalogue of the Library, copies of which have been furnished all officers of the division, viz: "Books may be kept in the officer's possession two weeks."

#### CIR. 11, APRIL 6, 1904, PHILIPPINES DIVISION.

In view of the fact that recruits will be required from time to time in order to keep the various organizations in this division filled up to their authorized strength, regimental commanders, the commanding officer Artillery District, Manila, and commanding officers of Engineer companies and field batteries, will submit a report by telegraph to these headquarters, promptly on the first of each month, showing the number of vacancies existing in each company, troop and battery, of their respective organizations, and the probable number that will occur during the ensuing month. These reports will be sent direct to these headquarters.

#### G.O. 21, MARCH 30, 1904, DEPT. OF LUZON.

Publishes a report of the inspector of small arms practice of the department. Second Lieut. Walter D. Smith 11th Cav., with a per cent. of 71.33, was the only expert rifleman. Private Charles E. Patterson, Troop I, 13th Cav., with a per cent. of 85 led the marksmen. The best score for revolver firing for officers was 84.64 per cent., made by 1st Lieut. James Goethe, 13th Cav.; the best for enlisted men was 88.92 per cent., made by Private William H. Gooden, Troop I, 13th Cav.

#### G.O. 22, MARCH 31, 1904, DEPT. OF LUZON.

The following changes in stations of the troops of the 12th Cavalry, are ordered:

Troops E, F, G and H, now at Camp McGrath, Batangas, will proceed to and take station as follows: Troop E, to Los Banos, Laguna, relieving Troop B; Troop F, to Lipa, Batangas, relieving Troop D; Troop G, to Calamba, Laguna, relieving Troop A; Troop H, to Santo Tomas, Batangas, relieving Troop C. Upon being relieved at their several stations the troops of the 1st Squadron will proceed to Camp McGrath, Batangas, and report to the C.O. for duty. The field and staff of the 1st Squadron, Major Horatio G. Sichel, will remain at its present station, Calamba, Laguna.

#### G.O. 23, APRIL 4, 1904, DEPT. OF LUZON.

Major Frederick W. Sibley, 2d Cav., is detailed as acting adjutant general of the department, vice Col. Ralph W. Hoyt, 25th Inf., relieved.

#### G.O. 24, APRIL 4, 1904, DEPT. OF LUZON.

Announces that the annual department field day will be held at Manila immediately after the department cavalry and infantry small arms competition, and begin June 7. Instructions are published together with the list of events.

#### G.O. 25, APRIL 7, 1904, DEPT. OF LUZON.

In rendering reports of target practice for the season of 1904, commanding officers of organizations will cause the blank forms to be corrected so as to show the previous year's qualification of all members of their organization who qualify as expert riflemen, sharpshooters, or marksmen. Authority will be filed with the report for all members of the organization reported as excused by the department commander.

By command of Brigadier General Randall:

F. W. SIBLEY, Major 2d Cav., A.A.G.

#### G.O. 26, APRIL 7, 1904, DEPT. OF LUZON.

Lieut. Col. Medad C. Martin, deputy Q.M. general, having reported, is announced as chief Q.M. of the department, with station in Manila, vice Lieut. Col. William W. Robinson, Jr., deputy Q.M. general, relieved, upon completion of transfer of accountability.

#### G.O. 27, APRIL 8, 1904, DEPT. OF LUZON.

The 21st Co., Philippine Scouts, now at San Francisco de Malabon, Cavite, will proceed to Tanay and Morong, Rizal, and relieve the 13th Co., Philippine Scouts, which upon being relieved will proceed to Indang, Cavite, via Nalc, Cavite, and take station.

Second Lieut. Peter Courtney and the detachment of the 21st Co., Philippine Scouts, will remain at Buena Vista, Cavite, until further orders. The detachment of the 13th Co., Philippine Scouts, at Subay, Talim Island, will not be replaced.

#### G.O. 28, APRIL 8, 1904, DEPT. OF LUZON.

Co. K, 7th Inf., now at San Francisco de Malabon, Cavite, will proceed to Mariveles, Bataan, and relieve Co. I, 7th Inf., from duty at that station, which upon being relieved will proceed to San Francisco de Malabon, Cavite, for station.

First Lieut. Edward W. Terry, 7th Inf., will remain at Mariveles in command of that station. Second Lieut. William N. Campbell, 7th Inf., will return to San Francisco de Malabon, with Co. I. The movement above ordered will take place upon completion of target practice of Company I.

#### G.O. 29, APRIL 11, 1904, DEPT. OF LUZON.

Directs that the department infantry competition will take place at Fort William McKinley, Rizal, P.I., commencing May 20, and ending by May 31, 1904, and will be conducted by Major Arthur C. Ducat, 7th Inf.

The following named officers are detailed for duty in connection with the department infantry competition: Major Arthur C. Ducat, 7th Inf., officer in charge and commanding camp; 1st Lieut. Campbell E. Babcock, battalion adjutant, 7th Inf., adjutant and C.O.; 1st Lieut. John L. DeWitt, battalion adjutant, 20th Inf., statistical officer; 2d Lieut. Van Hamilton Denny, battalion Q.M. and C.S., 7th Inf.; Q.M. and C.S.: Capt. Charles C. Smith, 4th Inf.; Louis J. Van Schalk, 4th Inf.; Wallace M. Craigie, 7th Inf.; Sylvester Bonaffon, 3d, 4th Inf.; Allen J. Greer, 4th Inf.; 2d Lieut. Joseph A. Marmon, 4th Inf.; Vernon W. Boller, 20th Inf.; Henry M. Nelly, 20th Inf.; Philip C. Wrightson, 20th Inf.; Arthur E. Ahrends, 20th Inf.; Albert Gilmor, 7th Inf.; John F. Franklin, 7th Inf., range officers.

#### G.O. 13, APRIL 2, 1904, DEPT. OF VISAYAS.

The 12th Infantry having arrived in this department will take station as follows: Headquarters, band, 1st, 2d, and 3d Battalions and Companies A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, K and L, at Camp Jossman, Guimaras; Companies I and M, at Iloilo, Panay. The battalion adjutant and battalion quartermaster and commissary, 3d Battalion, will take station in Iloilo, Panay.

First Lieut. Charles L. Willard, 20th Inf., is relieved from further duty as officer in charge of prisoners, Fort San Pedro 22, Iloilo, P.I., and will report to his company commander in Iloilo for duty.

#### GENERAL STAFF.

Leave for two months, to take effect on or about July 1, 1904, is granted Major William D. Beach, General Staff. (May 21, W.D.)

#### GENERAL OFFICERS.

Brigadier General Theodore J. Wint, accompanied by 1st Lieut. William L. Karnes, 6th Cav., Alce-de-Camp, will proceed to Fort Mackenzie, Fort Robinson, Fort Meade and Fort Niobrara, and make the annual inspection of the posts mentioned. (May 5, D.Mo.)

Brigadier General Frederick Funston, Major Rudolph G. Ebert, Chief Surgeon, Major Robert K. Evans, Adjutant General and Capt. Andrew S. Rowan, 19th Inf., will proceed to American Lake, Wash., and return for the purpose of making preparations for the Department maneuvers. (May 7, D.Col.)

Leave for one month, to take effect on or about May 31, is granted Brig. Gen. Theodore J. Wint. (May 25, W.D.)

#### MILITARY SECRETARY'S DEPARTMENT.

Major John V. White, A.D.G., to Zamboanga, Mindanao, for duty as adjutant general, Department of Mindanao. (April 1, Phil. Div.)

#### QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT.

Capt. Charles F. Humphrey, Jr., Q.M., in addition to his present duties will relieve Capt. George McK. Williamson, Q.M., of his duties as depot and purchasing commissary at Honolulu, Hawaiian Territory. (May 23, W.D.)

Post Quartermaster Sergeant Walter J. Gee, having been tried for conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline, and found not guilty by a general court-martial convened at Fort Snelling, Minn., was "acquitted." (May 12, D.D.)

Post Quartermaster Sergeant Ulick Bourke, now at Camp Vicars, Mindanao, will proceed to Santa Mesa Garrison, Manila for duty, relieving Post Q.M. Sergeant Stearns Cooper, who will proceed to Camp Vicars, Mindanao for duty. (March 30, Phil. Div.)

Post Q.M. Sergeant James R. Gillespie, from duty with the Philippine Scouts at St. Louis, Mo., and will proceed to San Francisco, Cal., on or before May 28, 1904, with a view to sailing for Manila June 1. (May 1, N.Div.)

#### SUBSISTENCE DEPARTMENT.

Post Commissary Sergeant James O'Connor (appointed May 16, 1904, from 1st Sergeant, Co. I, 7th Inf.), now in the Philippine Islands, will report to the commanding general, Philippines Division, to relieve the post commissary sergeant next in order to be relieved in that division. (May 19, W.D.)

Post Commissary Sergeant James McGrath from further duty at Dapitan, Mindanao, and will proceed to Camp Bumpus, Tacloban, Leyte, for duty. (April 7, Phil. Div.)

Post Commissary Sergeant August Niemann from further duty at Surigao, Mindanao, to Manila, P.I. (April 4, Phil. Div.)

Post Commissary Sergeant John D. Summerlin will proceed to Aparri, Cagayan, Luzon, for duty, relieving Post Commissary Sergeant Gustav Auring, who will proceed to San Francisco. (March 30, Phil. Div.)

#### MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Capt. Llewellyn P. Williamson, asst. surg., in addition to his present duties pertaining to the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, will report in person to the commanding general, Northern Division, for duty as attending surgeon at the headquarters of that division. (May 20, W.D.)

Leave for eighteen days to take effect on or about June 1, 1904, is granted Capt. Samuel L. Steer, asst. surg. (May 23, W.D.)

Leave for fifteen days, to take effect about June 19, 1904, is granted Contract Surgeon Charles H. Stearns. (May 24, D.E.)

Leave for twenty days is granted 1st Lieut. Frank T. Woodbury, asst. surg. (May 24, D.E.)

Leave for one month to take effect about June 1, 1904, is granted Capt. Willard F. Truby, asst. surg. (May 23, D.E.)

First Lieut. James F. Hall, asst. surg., will report to the C.O., Army transport Seward, upon its arrival in Manila Bay, for duty thereon as transport surgeon, relieving 1st Lieut. Perry L. Boyer, asst. surg., who will assume command of the casual detachment, Hospital Corps, Luneta Barracks, Manila. (March 24, Phil. Div.)

First Lieut. Sanford H. Wadhams, asst. surg., now at Camp Jossman, Guimaras, will proceed to Manila First Reserve Hospital for observation and treatment. (April 8, D. Visayas.)

Contract Surgeon R. D. Smith, now at Fort Stevens,

Oregon, will proceed to Camp Skagway, Alaska for temporary duty. (May 11, D. Col.)

Contract Surgeon J. P. Truax, now at Camp Skagway, Alaska, will proceed to Vancouver Barracks, Wash., for medical treatment. (May 11, D.Col.)

Contract Surg. W. E. Hall, from further duty at Camp Jossman, Guimaras to Camp Hartshorne, Laguan, Samar, for duty as surgeon, relieving Contract Surgeon M. F. Marvin, who will proceed to Manila for further instructions. (March 26, D.Visayo.)

First Lieut. Carroll D. Buck, asst. surg., in addition to his present duties with the Battalion of Philippine Scouts at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, will attend the sick of the 19th Co., C.A. (May 23, W.D.)

Contract Surgeon W. E. Parkman, Fort Worden, Wash., on being relieved by 1st Lieut. Samuel M. Waterhouse, will proceed to Fort Assiniboine for duty. (May 6, D.Col.)

The following named medical officers having reported, will proceed to the stations set after their respective names for duty: Capt. Weston P. Chamberlain, asst. surg., to Camp Gregg, Pangasinan; Contract Surgeon John L. Burkart, to Camp Morrison, Ilocos, Sur; Contract Surgeon Leonard K. Graves, to Nasugbu, Batangas, relieving Contract Surgeon W. O. Cutliffe, who will proceed to Bulan, Sorsogon, and relieve 1st Lieut. George H. Scott, asst. surg., who will proceed to Camp McGrath, Batangas for duty; Contract Surgeon Frederick H. Mills, to Camp Stotsenburg, Pampanga; Contract Surgeon Ralph W. Newton, to Legaspi, Albay; Contract Surgeon Edwin W. Patterson, U.S.A., to Binangonan de Lampon, Tayabas, for duty, relieving Contract Surgeon Elias H. Porter, U.S.A., who will proceed to Manila for instruction; Contract Surgeon Samuel A. Springwater, to Fort William McKinley, Rizal. (April 2, D.Luzon.)

Sergeant First Class Gustav Fonteyne, H.C., now from duty at Bacon, Sorsogon, and will proceed to Santo Tomas, Batangas for duty. (April 2, D.Luzon.)

Sergeant First Class Arthur C. Gwinn, H.C., Fort Sheridan, will proceed at once to Fort Myer, Va., for duty. (May 12, D. Lakes.)

Sergeant First Class Frank O. Nicodemus, to Nasugbu, Batangas, and relieve Sergeant Herman A. Przybylski, who will proceed to Binangonan de Lampon, Tayabas, for detached service at Baler, Tayabas. (April 2, D. Luzon.)

Sergeants Max E. Englehardt and George A. Carrier, H.C., from duty at Fort Sill, Oklahoma, to Fort Clark, Texas and Fort Sam Houston, Texas, respectively, for duty. (May 17, D.T.)

Sergeant William H. Simmons, H.C., is relieved from duty at the post hospital, Presidio of San Francisco, and will report to the commanding officer, Alcatraz Island, Cal., for duty. (May 18, D.Cal.)

Sergeant Valdemar C. Anderson, H.C., Alcatraz Island, Cal., selected by the chief surgeon of the department, will proceed to Fort Missoula for duty. (May 13, D.Cal.)

Sergeant First Class Arthur A. Cheney, H.C., is assigned to duty in the office of the Medical Superintendent, Army transport service, San Francisco. (May 12, D. Cal.)

Capt. Irving W. Rand, asst. surg., Ord Barracks, Monterey, Cal., will proceed to the Presidio of San Francisco for temporary duty. (May 12, D.Cal.)

Contract Surgeon Frank H. Titus is relieved from duty at the Infantry Cantonment, Presidio of San Francisco, and will report at Fort McDowell for temporary duty at the Depot of Recruits and Casuals, Angel Island. (May 12, D.Cal.)

Sergeant First Class Ernest C. A. Barber, H.C., Fort McDowell, will report to the C.O., company of instruction No. 2, Hospital Corps, at that post, for duty. (May 23, W.D.)

Sergeant First Class Oscar A. Manseau, H.C., now at No. 230 St. Joseph, Louisville, Ky., upon expiration of furlough granted him, will report at Fort Bayard, N.M., to relieve Sergeant First Class William M. Barton, H.C., who will proceed to Fort McDowell, Cal., and from there to Manila at the first opportunity. (May 23, W.D.)

Sergeant First Class Charles W. Albright, H.C., now at No. 715 Central avenue, Camden, N.J., upon the expiration of furlough granted him from the Philippines, will report at Fort Bayard, N.M., for duty. (May 23, W.D.)

Sergeant First Class William Bahr, H.C., now at Shawnee, Oklahoma, upon expiration of furlough, will report at Fort Sill, Oklahoma to relieve Sergeant First Class Frederick Schumacher, H.C., who will proceed to Fort McDowell, and from there to Manila on the Government transport sailing from San Francisco on or about July 1, 1904. (May 23, W.D.)

Leave for fifteen days, to take effect about June 19, 1904, is granted Contract Surgeon Charles H. Stearns. (May 24, D.E.)

Major Guy L. Edie, surg., will report in person to the Surgeon General of the Army for duty in his office. (May 24, W.D.)

Leave for one month is granted 1st Lieut. Compton Wilson, asst. surg. (May 28, D.E.)

Leave for two months and twenty-three days is granted 1st Lieut. William E. Vose, asst. surg., Fort Logan H. Roots. (May 19, W. Div.)

Sergt. Anthony Metzner, H.C., Med Dept. exhibit, Louisiana Purchase Exposition, St. Louis, Mo., will be sent to Jefferson Barracks, Mo., for promotion to the grade of sergeant first-class, Hospital Corps. (May 25, W.D.)

#### SIGNAL CORPS.

First Class Sergeant Edward Marshall, S.C., now on duty in the office of the Chief Signal Officer of the Army, War Department, Washington, District of Columbia, will proceed to St. Louis for duty in connection with the Signal Corps exhibit at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition. (May 20, W.D.)

Master Signal Electrician Peter Bartsch, Signal Corps, San Juan, Porto Rico, will proceed to Fort Wood, N.Y., for duty. (May 19, W.D.)

#### CORPS OF ENGINEERS.

First Lieut. E. N. Johnston, C.E., will proceed to Mount Gretna, Pa., on or about June 10, 1904, to take the course in target practice and then return to his station—Washington Barracks. Thereupon 1st Lieut. G. B. Pillsbury, C.E., will proceed to Mount Gretna and return for similar purpose. (May 25, D.E.)

The following named officers of the Corps of Engineers will report to Major General Arthur MacArthur, commanding the Pacific Division, at such time as he shall notify them that their services are required, for duty pertaining to the military maneuvers to be held in that division, and upon the completion of the duty assigned to them will rejoin their proper stations: Capt. Charles H. McKinstry, Capt. William W. Harris. (May 25, W.D.)

#### PAY DEPARTMENT.

Capt. Arthur W. Chase, paymaster, is relieved from duty in the Department of California, and will proceed on the transport to sail from San Francisco, about July 1, 1904, to Manila, for duty. (May 25, W.D.)

#### CAVALRY.

##### 1ST CAVALRY.—COL. M. B. HUGHES.

Capt. William C. Rivers, 1st Cav., from duty in the Military Information Division, and will report to the Civil Governor of the Philippine Islands, for duty in connection with the organization of the inspection service, Philippine Constabulary. (April 8, Phil. Div.)

The leave granted Capt. George W. Goode, 1st Cav., is extended to include May 17, 1904. (May 14, D.T.)

The 1st Cavalry Band will proceed from Fort Clark, Texas, to St. Louis, Mo., so as to arrive there on May 31, 1904, for duty at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition during the month of June, 1904. (May 14, D.T.)

Leave for four months on surgeon's certificate is granted 2d Lieut. David L. Roscoe, 1st Cav. (May 25, W.D.)



## 3D CAVALRY.—COL. J. H. DORST.

Troops B and D, 3d Cavalry, will exchange stations by marching overland, the former from Fort Yellowstone, Wyoming, to Fort Assiniboine, Montana, and the latter from Fort Assiniboine, Montana, to Fort Yellowstone, Wyoming. Dismounted men may be sent by rail. Troop D will start from Fort Assiniboine on May 18, and Troop B from Fort Yellowstone on May 20. The route will be via Fort Harrison, Montana, where the troops will meet and exchange wagon transportation. (May 12, D.D.)

The following named enlisted men will be sent to Fort Leavenworth, to report June 1, 1904, for instruction preparatory to taking the final competitive examination for appointment as second lieutenant in the Army before a board to be convened at Fort Leavenworth on Sept. 1, 1904. Corporal John Potts, Troop B, 3d Cavalry, Fort Yellowstone; Corporal Bertrand A. Houser, Troop K, 3d Cavalry, Fort Assiniboine. (May 14, D.D.)

## 6TH CAVALRY.—COL. A. SMITH.

Leave for two months and six days, to take effect not later than June 17, 1904, is granted 1st Lieut. Willis V. Morris, 6th Cav., Fort Meade, S.D. (May 11, N. Div.)

Leave for one month to take effect on or about June 1, 1904, is granted Major Benjamin H. Cheever, 6th Cav., Fort Meade. (May 16, D.Mo.)

Leave for two months, to take effect on or about June 15, 1904, is granted 2d Lieut. Goss L. Stryker, Squadron Q.M. and Commissary, 6th Cav., Fort Meade. (May 16, D.Mo.)

## 7TH CAVALRY.—COL. C. MORTON.

First Lieut. Archibald P. Commiskey, 7th Cav., from sick in First Reserve Hospital, Tuguegarao, Cagayan. (April 7, D.Luzon.)

The leave granted 1st Lieut. William S. Wells, jr., 7th Cav., is extended two months. (May 23, W.D.)

First Lieut. Solomon L. Jeffers, 7th Cav., will report in person to Major Henry P. Birmingham, surgeon, and Capt. Deane C. Howard, asst. surg., for physical re-examination to determine his fitness for the duties of a 1st lieutenant of cavalry, on May 26, 1904, at Washington Barracks, D.C. Lieutenant Jeffers will then revert to status of leave. (May 24, W.D.)

## 8TH CAVALRY.—COL. G. S. ANDERSON.

Leave for twenty-one days, to take effect on or about May 17, 1904, is granted 1st Lieut. George Williams, 8th Cav., Fort Riley. (May 6, D.M.)

## 10TH CAVALRY.—COL. J. A. AUGUR.

Leave for fifteen days is granted 2d Lieut. Seth W. Cook, 10th Cav., Fort Robinson. (May 9, D.Mo.)

## 11TH CAVALRY.—COL. E. D. THOMAS.

Leave for twenty days is granted Veterinarian John H. Gould, 11th Cav., Fort Riley. (May 14, D.Mo.)

Leave for two months, to take effect on or about June 1, 1904, with permission to apply for an extension of one month is granted 2d Lieut. Wade H. Westmoreland, 11th Cav., Fort Riley. (May 16, D.Mo.)

Leave for two months as soon thereafter as his services can be spared, is granted 2d Lieut. George H. Baird, 11th Cav., Fort Riley. (May 7, D.Mo.)

Q.M. Sergt. Oliver D. Denham, Troop E, 11th Cav., Fort Des Moines, Iowa, is transferred to the general recruiting service as private. He will be sent to the recruiting station, News Arcade Building, Des Moines, Iowa, for duty. (May 25, W.D.)

## 12TH CAVALRY.—COL. J. B. KERR.

First Lieut. John D. Long, 12th Cav., now at Pasay Garrison, will proceed to Calamba, Laguna, for duty with Troop A, relieving 1st Lieut. James M. Burroughs, 12th Cav., who will proceed to Pasay Garrison, Manila, for duty. First Lieut. John J. Ryan, 12th Cav., now at Lipa, Batangas, will upon being relieved as Q.M. at that station, proceed to Santo Tomas, Batangas, and assume command of Troop H, relieving First Lieut. Frank L. Case, 12th Cav., who will proceed to Camp McGrath, Batangas, for duty with Troop D, 12th Cavalry. (April 1, D.Luzon.)

## 13TH CAVALRY.—COL. C. A. P. HATFIELD.

Capt. Alexander L. Dade, 13th Cav., from Camp Stotsenburg, Pampanga to Manila, for temporary duty. (March 24, Phil. Div.)

Capt. Alexander L. Dade, 13th Cav., to Camp Stotsenburg, Pampanga, for duty. (March 23, Phil. Div.)

## 14TH CAVALRY.—COL. T. C. LEBOW.

Second Lieut. Kerr T. Riggs, 14th Cav., from sick in the First Reserve Hospital, to join his proper station. (April 8, Phil. Div.)

First Lieut. Grayson V. Heldt, 14th Cav., from sick in First Reserve Hospital, will proceed to join his proper station. (March 31, Phil. Div.)

## ARTILLERY CORPS.

BRIG. GEN. J. P. STORY, CHIEF OF ARTILLERY. The retirement from active service, May 20, 1904, of Col. Anthony W. Vogdes, A.C., at his own request, he having served more than forty years, is announced. (May 20, W.D.)

Leave for one month, to take effect about June 15, 1904, is granted 1st Lieut. Samuel D. McAllister, A.C. (May 16, D.T.)

Leave for two months, to take effect about June 15, 1904, with permission to apply for an extension of two months, is granted 1st Lieut. Henry C. Evans, jr., A.C. (May 24, D.E.)

Leave for three months is granted Capt. T. W. Winston, A.C., to take effect on or about June 20, 1904. (May 13, At. Div.)

Sick leave for one month is granted 1st Lieut. George F. Connolly, A.C. (May 20, D.E.)

Leave for fourteen days, to take effect about June 1, 1904, is granted Capt. Willoughby Walke, A.C. (May 21, D.E.)

The Artillery Battalion at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, under command of Major Henry M. Andrews, A.C., will proceed on or about June 1, 1904, by marching to Fort Riley, Kansas, for the purpose of holding its annual artillery practice. (May 14, D.Mo.)

Capt. William C. Davis, A.C., Presidio of San Francisco, is hereby detailed as submarine mine officer, Artillery District of San Francisco, relieving Capt. Winfield S. Overton, A.C., of that duty. (May 13, D.Cal.)

Sick leave for three months is granted Major F. Marsh, A.C. (May 20, At. Div.)

Sergeant Major August Piaszek, junior grade, A.C., (appointed May 17, 1904, from sergeant, 96th Company Coast Artillery), Fort Hancock, N.J., will proceed to Key West Barracks, Fla., for duty. (May 19, W.D.)

Second Lieut. John R. Musgrave, A.C., is granted leave for fifteen days, to take effect about May 25, 1904 (May 17, D.G.)

The leave granted 2d Lieut. Lucian S. Breckinridge, A.C., is extended twenty-one days. (May 13, D.G.)

The leave granted 2d Lieut. Myron S. Crissy, A.C., is extended three days. (May 13, D.G.)

Sergeant Gaston O'Brien, 6th Battery, F.A., having applied for re-examination before the final competitive examining board, will be sent to Fort Leavenworth to report June 1, 1904, for instruction prior to the final competitive examination for appointment as 2d lieutenant in the Army. (May 23, W.D.)

Leave for two months, to take effect upon being relieved from duty at Fort Greble, R.I., is granted Capt. E. J. Timberlake, A.C. (May 25, D.E.)

Leave for one month, to take effect after the target practice of the 51st Co., C.A., for the current season has been completed, is granted 2d Lieut. R. H. Jordan, A.C., with permission to apply for an extension of one month. (May 23, D.E.)

First Lieut. Louis F. Buck, A.C., is transferred from the 118th Co., C.A., to the unassigned list. (May 25, W.D.)

First Lieut. Charles E. N. Howard, A.C., now attached to the 118th Co., C.A., is assigned to that company. (May 25, W.D.)

## INFANTRY.

## 1ST INFANTRY.—COL. W. T. DUGGAN.

Battalion Sergeant Major Frank Moorman, 1st Inf., to Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, June 1, 1904, for instruction preparatory to taking the final competitive examination for appointment as 2d lieutenant in the Army. (May 13, D.Lakes.)

Major F. de L. Carrington, 1st Inf., from duty with the Philippine Scouts at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, St. Louis, Mo., and will proceed to San Francisco, on or before May 28, 1904, with a view to sailing for Manila on the transport leaving San Francisco June 1, 1904. (May 14, N.Div.)

## 2D INFANTRY.—COL. F. W. MANSFIELD.

Capt. William M. Wright, 2d Inf., Aide-de-Camp, Inspector of Small Arms Practice, will proceed to the Illinois State Rifle Range at Camp Logan, Illinois, and consult with the State authorities with a view to making arrangements for the infantry competition of the Northern Division next summer. (May 4, N.Div.)

## 3D INFANTRY.—COL. T. C. WOODBURY.

Leave for fourteen days, to take effect on or about May 26, 1904, is granted 2d Lieut. Frederick H. Svenson, 3d Inf., Columbus Barracks, Ohio. (May 14, D.Lakes.)

Leave for ten days, to take effect on or about May 17th, is granted Capt. William P. Jackson, Q.M., 3d Inf., Fort Thomas. (May 12, D.Lakes.)

## 6TH INFANTRY.—COL. J. W. DUNCAN.

The leave granted Chaplain John A. Randolph, 6th Inf., is extended ten days. (May 13, D.Mo.)

## 9TH INFANTRY.—COL. J. REGAN.

Second Lieut. Deshler Whiting, 9th Inf., is transferred to the 9th Infantry, Company D, and will join that company. (May 24, W.D.)

## 11TH INFANTRY.—COL. A. L. MYER.

First Lieut. Samuel T. Ansell, 11th Inf., is relieved from duty at the U.S.M.A., West Point, to take effect Aug. 13, 1904, and will then join his proper station. (May 21, W.D.)

Leave for two months, to take effect on or about June 1, 1904, is granted 2d Lieut. Samuel T. Mackall, 11th Inf., Fort D. A. Russell. (May 16, D.Mo.)

First Lieut. Rowland S. Pike, 11th Inf., from duty at Fort Apache, to join his company at Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo. (May —, W.D.)

## 12TH INFANTRY.—COL. J. W. BUBB.

Chaplain Walter Marvinne, 12th Inf., is transferred to the Artillery Corps, and will proceed to Fort Adams, R.I., for duty. (May 23, W.D.)

## 14TH INFANTRY.—COL. S. P. JOCELYN.

Leave for one month and fourteen days, to take effect on or about June 1, 1904, is granted Capt. William S. Bidle, 14th Inf., military attaché. (May 25, W.D.)

## 16TH INFANTRY.—COL. B. D. PRICE.

Major C. W. Kennedy, 16th Inf., is relieved from further duty with the troops at Sea Girt, N.J., and will join his proper station, Fort Slocum, N.Y. (May 20, D.E.)

Leave for two months, to take effect June 15, 1904, is granted 1st Lieut. R. H. Wescott, 16th Inf. (May 25, At. Div.)

## 17TH INFANTRY.—COL. J. T. VAN ORSDALE.

Capt. Carl Reichmann, 17th Inf., having been detailed as observer of military operations with the Russian army, and assigned as military attaché to the United States Embassy, St. Petersburg, Russia, will, pursuant to cablegram from the War Department, dated Washington, D.C., March 7, 1904, proceed by the most practicable route to Peking, China, thence by the most practicable route to headquarters of the Russian army in Manchuria, China. (March 30, Phil. Div.)

## 18TH INFANTRY.—COL. C. B. HALL.

Second Lieut. T. C. Musgrave, 18th Inf., now at Camp Downes, Ormoc, Leyte, will proceed to Manila First Reserve Hospital, for examination and treatment of his eyes. (March 25, D.Visayas.)

Second Lieut. Thomas C. Musgrave, 18th Inf., from sick in the First Reserve Hospital, this city to join his proper station. (April 8, Phil. Div.)

Second Lieut. David R. Gump, 18th Inf., from sick in the First Reserve Hospital, to Camp Downes, Ormoc, Leyte, for duty with his company. (April 1, Phil. Div.)

Major Daniel L. Howell, 18th Inf., from duty in the Department of Luzon, to Iloilo, Panay, for duty. (March 31, Phil. Div.)

## 21ST INFANTRY.—COL. C. A. WILLIAMS.

Leave for one month and fifteen days, to take effect on or about June 20, 1904, with permission to go beyond sea, is granted Capt. Celwyn E. Hampton, 21st Inf. (May 21, W.D.)

## 22D INFANTRY.—COL. H. WYGANT.

First Lieut. George S. Simonds, 22d Inf., will report in person to the superintendent, U.S.M.A., West Point, N.Y., Aug. 22, 1904, for duty at the academy. (May 21, W.D.)

## 25TH INFANTRY.—COL. R. W. HOYT.

Leave for one month, to take effect on or about June 28, 1904, is granted 1st Lieut. Alfred Brandt, Battalion Q.M. and C.S., 25th Inf., Fort Niobrara. (May 13, D.Mo.)

## 26TH INFANTRY.—COL. C. WILLIAMS.

The leave granted Capt. Albert C. Dalton, 26th Inf., is extended fifteen days. (May 12, D.Tex.)

Sick leave for three months is granted 2d Lieut. Harry G. Leckie, 26th Inf., Fort Brown. (May 19, S.W. Div.)

Leave for four months, to take effect on or about June 5, 1904, is granted Capt. George E. Houle, 26th Inf. (May 25, W.D.)

## 27TH INFANTRY.—COL. S. R. WHITALL.

The leave granted Capt. William C. Rogers, 27th Inf., is extended three months. (May 23, W.D.)

Lieut. Col. Richard T. Yeatman, 27th Inf., is detailed as a member of the board of officers appointed to meet on the military reservation near Indianapolis, Indiana, on June 1, 1904, to examine into a plan for a military post to be built on that reservation, vice Col. Walter T. Duggan, 1st Inf., relieved. (May 20, W.D.)

Second Lieut. John J. Palmer, 27th Inf., Fort Sheridan, will proceed to Fort Thomas, Ky., for duty with a view to his detail as Q.M. and C.S., at that post upon the departure therefrom of the 3d Infantry. (May 14, D.Lakes.)

## 28TH INFANTRY.—COL. O. J. SWEET.

Sick leave for three months, with permission to leave the limits of the division, is granted 2d Lieut. David A. Henkes, 28th Inf. (May 7, Pac. Div.)

Sick leave for month, with permission to go beyond the limits of the department and to apply for an extension of two months, is granted 1st Lieut. E. A. Kreger, 28th Inf., Army General Hospital, Presidio of San Francisco. (May 13, D.Cal.)

Second Lieut. Charles W. Harris, 28th Inf., will proceed to Fort Bayard, N.M., for treatment. (May 24, W.D.)

Major Thomas W. Griffith, 28th Inf., and 1st Lieut. Edward W. Robinson, 28th Inf., are detailed as member and recorder, respectively, of the examining board at the Presidio of San Francisco, vice Major Albert Todd, A.A.G., and 1st Lieut. James S. Young, jr., 10th Inf., relieved. (May 24, W.D.)

## 30TH INFANTRY.—COL. J. J. O'CONNELL.

Leave for one month, with permission to apply for an

extension of two months, is granted 1st Lieut. Eldred D. Warfield, 30th Inf., to take effect when his services can be spared. (May 15, D.T.)

Leave for fourteen days, to take effect on or about May 10, 1904, is granted 2d Lieut. George R. Guild, 30th Inf., Fort Crook. (May 7, D.Mo.)

Leave for two months, to take effect after June 1, 1904, is granted Capt. Frank A. Wilcox, adj., 30th Inf., Fort Crook. (May 9, D.Mo.)

## PHILIPPINE SCOUTS.

Leave for two months, to take effect on or about May 15, 1904, is granted 2d Lieut. Robert Dickson, Philippine Scouts, Louisiana Purchase Exposition, St. Louis. (May 11, N.Div.)

## BOARDS OF OFFICERS.

A board of officers is appointed to meet at Fort Egbert, Alaska, on May 28, 1904, to examine into the qualifications of Sergeant Harry S. Tinsley, Co. C, 8th Inf., for the position of post quartermaster sergeant. Detail for the board: Capt. Frederick Perkins, 8th Inf.; 1st Lieut. Benjamin H. Pope, 8th Inf.; 2d Lieut. John R. Kelly, 8th Inf. (May 11, D.Col.)

A board of officers to consist of Capt. Daniel L. Tate, 3d Cav.; Capt. Robert D. Walsh, 9th Cav.; Capt. Herman A. Sievert, 9th Cav., to meet at Boise Barracks, Idaho, May 10, 1904, to conduct the examination of officers at that post at the close of the present school term. (May 6, D.Col.)

A board of officers is appointed to meet at Fort Monroe, Va., on Wednesday, June 1, 1904, to examine into the qualifications of 1st Sergt. Clifford J. Hinson, 6th Co., C.A., for the position of post quartermaster sergeant, U.S.A. Detail for the board: Major Albert S. Cummins, A.C.; Capt. Clarence P. Townsley, Q.M.D., Q.M.; 1st Lieut. Ernest R. Tilton, A.C. (May 24, D.E.)

A board of officers is appointed to meet at Fort Banks, Mass., on Wednesday, May 25, 1904, to examine into the qualifications of Sergt. Frank White, General Recruiting Service (Cavalry), Springfield, Mass., for the position of post quartermaster sergeant. Detail for the board: Capt. Thomas E. Merrill, A.C.; Capt. Frederick W. Phisterer, A.C.; 2d Lieut. Robert Davis, A.C., Q.M. (May 20, D.E.)

## GENERAL COURTS-MARTIAL.

A G.C.M. is appointed to meet at Camp Skagway, Alaska, May 18, 1904. Detail: Lieut. Col. Frank Taylor, 19th Inf.; Major James B. Goe, 19th Inf.; Major Clarence Deems, A.C.; 1st Lieut. Samuel W. Widdifield, 8th Inf.; 1st Lieut. Harold D. Coburn, 8th Inf.; 2d Lieut. Elliot Caziarc, 8th Inf.; 2d Lieut. Claire R. Bennett, 8th Inf.; Capt. Frank B. Andrus, 8th Inf., judge advocate. (May 7, D.Col.)

## TRANSFERS.

The following transfers are made to take effect this date: First Lieut. Robert E. Frith from the 4th Inf. to the 29th Inf., Co. D; 1st Lieut. Clyde B. Crusan from the 29th Inf. to the 4th Inf., Co. D. Lieutenant Frith will join the company to which he is transferred. (May 25, W.D.)

The following transfers are made to take effect this date: First Lieut. Alexander J. Macnab from the 25th Inf. to the 2d Inf.; 1st Lieut. Horace F. Wykes from the 2d Inf. to the 25th Inf., Co. G. (May 25, W.D.)

## VARIOUS ITEMS.

The C.O., Fort Sam Houston, Texas, will send the following named soldiers, who have successfully passed the preliminary examination to report June 1, 1904, for instruction preparatory to taking the final competitive examination for appointment as 2d lieutenant before a board to be convened on Sept. 1, 1904: Sergt. 1st Class Marvin E. Malloy, H.C.; Q.M. Sergt. Harry G. Upham, Co. M, 12th Inf. (May 13, D.T.)

Eighty-eight recruits at Fort Slocum, N.Y., are assigned to the 28th Infantry, and will be sent to the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., under charge of 1st Lieut. Charles Andrew C. Wright, 12th Inf., and Contract Surg. James C. Dougherty, as medical officer. Upon completion of this duty Lieutenant Wright will comply with such orders as he may have received from the War Department; and Contract Surgeon Dougherty will return to Fort Slocum. (May 20, D.E.)

Col. J. L. Clem, chief Q.M., Philippine Division, in an official communication to the Adjutant General of the Division, dated March 21, 1904, says: "With reference to the subject of leases executed in this division, I have the honor to inform you that this office is constantly receiving evidence to the effect that payments are being made to property owners prior to the return to paying officers of approved leases upon which vouchers for payment are based. Such action is irregular, and a source of annoyance and confusion to the office of the Quartermaster General of the Army and the treasury officials, as leases on which vouchers are based are required before the accounts of the officers concerned can be audited. This office has endeavored to correct this evil, but without the desired success, and it is, therefore, requested that instructions be issued directing commanding officers at all posts and stations to exercise strict supervision over the accounts of their quartermasters with a view to carrying out the provisions of circular from this office of Jan. 1, 1904."

In view of the fact that considerable time will of necessity elapse before a general issue to the Army and especially to the Coast Artillery of the New regulation uniform can be consummated, the Chief of Staff directs as follows: 1. That as all "brown" leggings on hand at posts were directed to be turned in at the Philadelphia depot over four years ago, all such leggings, if still on hand at posts within your command, will be promptly turned in. 2. That all troops be provided without delay with the prescribed leggings "color of the Service uniform," for use whenever leggings are worn." 3. That pending the considerable delay which will unavoidably attend the furnishing of the new Service uniform to the troops, prompt requisitions should be submitted for an ample supply of the khaki uniform (authorized field uniform) in use up to the issue of the existing uniform regulations, this uniform to be worn with winter underclothing whenever necessary for the men's health or comfort. 4. That should the troops have to do service in the field previous to their equipment with khaki, the uniform will be either dress (G.O. No. 132, 1902), or the old style field uniform (blue with campaign hat and leggings), at the discretion of the post commander in the absence of other instructions from higher authority. (Letter to commanding general, Southwestern Division, May 16.)

## U.S. ARMY TRANSPORTS IN COMMISSION.

BURNSIDE—Sailed from Nagasaki May 19 for San Francisco.

CROOK—Arrived at Seattle May 18.

DIX—Sailed from Nagasaki May 17 for Seattle.

INGALLS—At Manila.

KILPATRICK—Arrived at New York May 22.

LISCUM—At Manila.

LOGAN—Sailed from Manila May 14 for San Francisco.

McCLELLAN—At New York.

MEADE—At San Francisco.

SEWARD—At Manila.

SHERIDAN—At San Francisco. To sail for Manila June 1.

SHERMAN—Arrived at San Francisco May 16. To sail for Manila July 1.

SUMNER—At New York.

THOMAS—Left San Francisco for Manila April 30; left Honolulu May 10.

WARREN—At San Francisco.

WRIGHT—At Manila.



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**GENERAL DEPOT OF THE QUARTERMASTER'S**  
**DEPARTMENT,** Washington, D.C., May 27, 1904.—Sealed  
proposals in triplicate will be received at this office until 2  
o'clock, P. M., Monday, June 27, 1904, and then opened, for  
furnishing and delivering forage and straw at Washing-  
ton Barracks and Washington, D.C., Forts Myer and  
Hunt, Va., Fort Washington, Md., and St. Asaph, Va.,  
during fiscal year commencing July 1, 1904. Blank forms  
with instructions for making proposals and further in-  
formation will be furnished intending bidders on appli-  
cation to this office. Envelopes containing proposals must  
be marked "Proposals for Forage," and addressed to  
Capt. A. W. Butt, Quartermaster, U.S. Army, in charge  
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**The Society of The Army of Santiago de Cuba**

MAJ. GEN. W. R. SHAFER, U.S.A., President.

This Society was organized in the Governor's Palace at Santiago, on  
July 31st, 1898 (14 days after the surrender). All officers and soldiers who  
worthily participated in that memorable campaign are eligible to mem-  
bership. Annual dues are \$1.00. Life membership, \$25.00. No initiation  
fee. Send for application blanks to Major A. C. SHARPE, Secretary  
and Treasurer, Denver, Colo.

In connection with the recent action of the Navy De-  
partment in placing the old wooden corvette Nipsic out  
of commission with a view to a sale later on, several  
newspaper paragraphs have done the old craft much in-  
justice. It has been stated that following the partial  
wreck of the vessel during the great hurricane at Samoa,  
of March 14, 15 and 16, 1889, the Nipsic was towed to  
Honolulu, where the damage inflicted during the gale  
was repaired. As a matter of fact the Nipsic proceeded  
from Apia to Honolulu under her own power and made  
an average speed of six knots an hour for something like  
three thousand miles, without a rudder, with her propeller  
bent and twisted in a remarkable manner, and with-  
out keel, forefoot, or stem. She remained in commission  
at Honolulu until Sept. 10, 1900, when she steamed to  
San Francisco, and being placed out of commission was  
given some repairs and then sent to the Puget Sound Na-  
val Station and has been there ever since, acting as re-  
ceiving ship until the recent action of the Secretary  
doomed the old craft to the scrap heap. The twisted and  
bent propeller of the Nipsic is now at the Mare Island  
Navy Yard and is one of the curiosities of the yard. On  
account of the peculiar nature of the injuries inflicted on  
this propeller during the wreck of the vessel, attempts  
have been made to bring it to Washington, where it might  
be set up at one of the Navy Department entrances as  
an object lesson in steam propulsion and as an evidence  
of the excellent quality of metal of which our old-fash-  
ioned propellers were made. It is hoped the present  
Chief of the Bureau of Steam Engineering may be per-  
suaded to transfer this veritable marine curiosity to the  
Navy Department.

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SATURDAY, MAY 28, 1904.

**CONDITIONS OF COLONIAL SUCCESS.**

Military operations in the Far East have for the time  
being obscured the fact that Germany is now engaged  
in a struggle in Southwest Africa which seems likely to  
involve a severe test of her ability to organize and main-  
tain a successful colonial system. A revolt among the  
warlike Hereros of Damaraland which began several  
months ago has constantly spread in spite of all efforts  
to suppress it. The German imperial troops sent out to  
subdue the rebellious tribesmen have made little or no  
headway in that direction, but on the contrary have  
suffered dreadful hardships and heavy losses, practically  
one-third of the whole force in six weeks. Of the offi-  
cers 36.3 per cent. have been killed, 18.1 per cent.  
wounded and 9 per cent. invalided. This failure has stim-  
ulated the natives to increased resistance; the spirit of  
revolt is growing, disease is spreading among the  
troops and the situation becomes so much worse daily that  
unless the German troops are promptly and heavily re-  
inforced the outbreak, which at first was regarded as a  
mere trifle, may involve Germany in an expeditionary  
war of the most trying character. So far as available  
information shows, the revolt was instigated by a feel-  
ing on the part of the Hereros that the German adminis-  
trative system to which they were subject was needlessly  
harsh and burdensome, and should be modified. The reply  
to these complaints was the sending of a column of Ger-  
man troops to subjugate the fault-finders and teach  
them a lesson. That task is by no means completed.  
The Hereros have shown themselves to be excellent  
fighters, and with the advantage of a thorough knowl-  
edge of the country they have thus far been able to hold  
their own against the invaders. The present fighting is  
in the lowlands of Damaraland, but if the revolt should  
spread southward to the fierce Namas of the rough  
country of Namaqualand the situation might become  
exceedingly troublesome.

It is a curious fact that in all her Southwest African  
territory, with a population of between four and five  
millions, Germany has had extreme difficulty, even in  
time of peace, in keeping together a petty force of two  
thousand native troops. Under the irrational and irritat-  
ing administrative methods to which they were subjected,  
desertions were numerous and discontent was general.  
What proportion of this nominal force of two thousand  
remained loyal and ready to co-operate with the German  
troops in suppressing the present revolt it is of course  
impossible to say, but even if every man had proved  
faithful it would still be amazing that in time of grave  
emergency the colonial authorities were unable to place  
a larger body of native troops in the field. But still  
more amazing is the policy for the treatment of the re-  
bellion which has been recommended to the Imperial  
Government by the German Colonial Society, a body  
which exerts a powerful influence in directing the col-  
onizing enterprises of the Empire. That organization  
proposes that the Herero tribes shall be broken into  
small groups and scattered over the colony, that their  
lands, live stock and other property shall be confiscated  
and that the leaders of the uprising shall be heavily  
penalized. And all this, be it remembered, to impress  
the natives with the beneficent purpose of German  
colonial administration and to rebuke their childish com-  
plaints against it!

The German system of administration in Southwest  
Africa, like the German system where it has been in-  
stituted in China and in the islands of the Pacific, has  
established no solid foundation in the confidence and  
affections of the people over whom it extends. Interest-  
ing testimony on this point is given by Mr. Archibald  
R. Colquhoun, in his valuable work, "The Mastery of  
the Pacific." "Under the German colonial system," says  
Mr. Colquhoun, "great importance is attached to the  
independence of the local government, we are told of-  
ficially, but the place, artificially created and artificially  
maintained, is governed by red tape. The policy is to  
secure immediate and direct advantage to the mother



land. \* \* \* The Germans fail in their colonies because they cannot recognize the essential fact that the official is there to serve the trader. They dragoon the traders, treat them like raw recruits and enforce an illiberal commercial policy which interferes with the progress of the place. The administration generally has the flavor of the iron-bound military system, or the pedantic bureaucracy of the motherland, neither suited to the exigencies of the case."

The United States has an important lesson to learn from a comparative study of the British system and the German system of colonial policy. We have undertaken vast projects of colonial enterprise in territories remote from our continental boundaries, and the success of those ventures will be measured by the degree in which we enlist the natives of those possessions in support of American authority. The security of England's colonial empire depends absolutely upon the loyalty of its native races, and that is persistently sought and won through administrative policies which recognize and respect to the fullest possible extent the religion, institutions, customs and traditions of the people. The result, from the military view, of this far-sighted policy, was shown in the Boer war, in which a vast amount of the hardest work was performed by colonial troops drawn from all quarters of the British Empire—from India, Canada, Australia and New Zealand. The British policy has been to carry the development of the military resources of the colonies along hand in hand with the development of civil institutions and material interests, and the success of that policy is one of the monumental achievements of British statesmanship. We are following along the same lines in the Philippines—with undue haste, we believe, considering the more cautious advance of English colonial enterprise in the Straits Settlements and in India—and the welfare of that undertaking requires a close adherence to the broad and liberal lines of British policy. If there is any lesson for us in the limited experience of Germany in colonial enterprise it is a warning to heed, rather than an example to follow. But in the splendid fabric of the British Empire we shall find the safest and shortest path to the beneficent achievement to which we have set ourselves in the Far East.

#### UNIVERSAL PEACE—A DREAM.

There is in the American character a certain inherent optimism which is never more curiously disclosed than in the sublime confidence with which that distinguished body known as the American Peace Society assembles in convention every year to express its detestation of war and reiterate its earnest belief that universal peace is about to descend like a benediction upon the world. Neither wars nor rumors of war at home or abroad are ever allowed to interfere with the annual gatherings of this cheerful and well-meaning organization. Its members, all of whom are men and women of the highest character and intelligence, met this year in Boston where, within easy reach of Concord, Lexington, Bunker Hill and other associations equally free from any suggestion of American valor, they solemnly resolved to "extend and complete for the whole civilized world as speedily as possible the pacific institutions which are ultimately to displace war and establish universal and permanent peace." The peace movement, the society declared, is advancing, and war is bound to become unfashionable. Frankly speaking, however, "the serious and increasingly pressing problem of checking the growth of the armaments of the world and of their reduction from the present ruinous and perilous proportions remains as yet practically untouched." This utterance simply means that the nations of the world either have not heard of the American Peace Society, or have insolently decided to ignore its commands.

Turning to existing conditions, the society declares that the war in the Far East ought never to have begun, that it was brought on by a policy of aggression upon territory to which neither contestant has any just claim and that "it ought to end now." Tokio and St. Petersburg will tremble when they read that unmistakable admonition. However, if the belligerents should disregard the warning, "our Government is urged to seize the first opportune moment to offer mediation to the belligerents, either alone or in connection with the Powers, as provided for in section two, article three, of The Hague Convention, with a view to bringing about an end of hostilities and the re-establishment of peace on conditions that will make it permanent and guarantee for the future all the legitimate right and interests of both nations and of the whole civilized world."

It makes no difference to the Peace Society that an offer of mediation by the United States would certainly be indignantly rejected by Russia and probably by Japan as well. The Peace Society would have this Government thrust itself uninvited into the affairs of other nations even if it got slapped in the face for its pains. This insistence by the peace advocates that the United States shall rush to the front with an offer of mediation in every war, no matter where or why it begins, is both officious and dangerous. It is much more likely to lead us into war than away from it. The policy of minding one's own business is as wise for nations as for individuals. The idea which dominates the Peace Society appears to be that the United States should act as a sort of self-constituted police force to preserve peace among the nations of the world and thrust it upon them when necessary. It does not occur to our friends, however, that if

we undertook such a responsibility we should require a larger Navy than anybody has ever proposed, that we should make ourselves probably the best hated nation in the world, and that when the opportunity presented itself the nations which had submitted to our intermeddling would combine to resist and punish it. The nation that goes hunting for trouble is sure to find it sooner or later and the direct road to it lies through a policy of setting up as an arbiter in the affairs of others and thrusting its officious attentions upon those that do not want them.

The misfortune of the members of the Peace Society is their inability to find any compensation for war. They regard it as wholly bad and unjustifiable, though whether they believe it became so at the close of the Revolution or at the close of the Civil War we are not informed. In a word, they are wholly unable to understand the sound philosophy of the peace-loving Emerson who declared that "war disorganizes, but it is to re-organize."

Secretary Moody improved the opportunity which he had during the several days he spent in quarantine at his house this week, suffering from a mild attack of German measles, to take up and decide a number of pending questions of far-reaching importance to the Service. We can announce that the Secretary, after very careful consideration has decided not to appoint a special board to investigate the various questions developed by the Missouri accident of April 13. The Secretary has all along shown a very sane aversion to boards. Upon his return to Washington from New Orleans he found that the bureaus of Ordnance and of Construction and Repair were doing all that could be desired to solve the very problems presented by the Missouri accident. Indeed, several of these problems were under study by these bureaus some time before the explosion on the Missouri occurred. The Secretary therefore sent for Rear Admiral Converse, Chief of the Bureau of Ordnance, and in the course of a long conference went over the subject with him very carefully. Admiral Converse told him what the bureau was doing in the study of smokeless powder, ammunition bags, arrangements of turrets, etc. The Secretary has addressed a letter to the Chief of the Bureau of Ordnance requesting that he recommend what changes, if any, are necessary, in view of the Missouri accident: 1. In the firing regulations. 2. In the arrangements of turrets. 3. In the manufacture or use of smokeless powder. All of these problems are now being worked out under the Bureau of Ordnance and the Bureau of Construction and Repairs. Another important action of the Secretary since he returned was the addressing of a request to the chiefs of the Bureau of Ordnance and Navigation to make a thorough study of the Navy Regulations and determine wherein they should be altered. The request for this recommendation is contained in the letter to Admiral Converse, but it is intended that he shall confer with Admiral Taylor before making his report. The Secretary will also request Admiral Capps to report to him on the question of turrets. In this way Mr. Moody believes that he can accomplish more effectively and more promptly what he wishes than he could by appointing a special board.

Inasmuch as the political differences between Venezuela and the Republic of Colombia have been amicably adjusted, the report that the Venezuelan Government is making extensive preparations for war will naturally arouse considerable interest here in the United States. Press despatches from Washington say that trustworthy information has reached that city to the effect that Venezuela is buying large supplies of ordnance and ammunition, that the forts at her principal seaports, La Guayra and Puerto Cabello, are to be equipped with powerful new guns of French make, and that the manufacturers have contracted to supply expert artillerists to man those guns for a stipulated period. The purpose of these preparations can only be conjectured. Venezuela has now no serious differences with any government in the Western hemisphere, and so far as can be seen, none is likely to arise. Yet Castro, the President of the Venezuelan Republic, has recently been vested with almost dictatorial powers for the ensuing year, and is in position to undertake any project, however ambitious, that his aggressive nature may suggest. Can it be that he proposes to repudiate the decree of The Hague Tribunal awarding preferential treatment to the indemnity claims of Great Britain, Germany and Italy as against those of other creditor nations? It has repeatedly been intimated that such was his purpose, and that if necessary he would resist payment by force of arms. Should he resort to that desperate expedient, thus violating the whole spirit and principle of his obligations, his attitude would become a matter of deep concern to the United States, through whose earnest efforts Great Britain, Germany and Italy withdrew their blockade of Venezuelan ports and agreed to refer their demands to The Hague Tribunal.

The Bureau of Navigation is sending out the following communication signed by Rear Admiral H. C. Taylor, Chief of Bureau, which will be of interest to the Service: "Please forward the discharge which you received from the U.S.S. ——— and the bureau will return it together with the medal awarded to the officers and men who participated in the engagements in the waters of the West Indies and on the shores of Cuba, and were deemed of sufficient importance to deserve com-

mentation." Accompanying this communication is the following list of vessels which were in the zone of operations during the Santiago campaign: Indiana, Alvarado, Newark, Winslow, Scorpion, Swanee, Wilmington, Gloucester, Dolphin, Topeka, Vixen, Annapolis, Harvard, Wompatuck, New York, Resolute, Hist, Machias, Hornet, Iowa, Nashville, Panther, Oregon, Brooklyn, Fern, St. Louis, Texas, Marblehead, Wasp, Osceola, Helena, Leyden and Ericsson. Explanatory of this list is attached this memorandum: "All men who served on any of these vessels from May, 1898, to Aug. 12, 1898, and participated in any of the following engagements: Cienfuegos, May 11; Cardenas, May 18; Guantanamo, June 11, 12, 13; Manzanillo, June 30; Santiago, July 3; Manzanillo, July 18; Nipe Bay, July 21; Manzanillo, August 12, are entitled to medals and should forward their discharges to the Bureau of Navigation, Navy Department, stating what vessel they served on." The Bureau is exceedingly anxious that these medals shall be distributed as soon as possible, and through the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL the request is made that those entitled to this medal shall apply at once. In the cases of those officers and men eligible for this reward who have died, it is asked that their next of kin shall apply for the medal, accompanying their application with a properly authenticated statement of their relationship to the deceased. The bureau has also still unclaimed a few Dewey medals and all men who served on the following vessels at Manila Bay, May 1, 1898, are entitled to this medal and should forward their discharges to the Bureau of Navigation: Olympia, Raleigh, Concord, Baltimore, Boston and Petrel.

The approach of Memorial Day always brings an increased demand for the National colors which is still further enlarged as the Fourth of July draws near. But there appears this year to be a demand not arising from the requirements of either of these great American holidays. The flag is seen more generally both on public buildings and private residences than it formerly was. Almost every family, rich or poor, counts one or more American flags among its household possessions which are displayed with becoming pride on all proper occasions. This does not signify that the people have been seized with the spirit of militarism, or that they contemplate any project of aggression against weaker nations. But it does mean, we profoundly believe, that they have found a higher significance in the flag of their country, that they feel a larger pride in the achievements for which it stands before the world and that they are possessed of an increasing devotion to the authority and the institutions which it represents.

Considerable surprise was expressed at the Navy Department at the receipt of the application of Rear Admiral P. H. Cooper, who has only just succeeded Rear Admiral R. D. Evans as commander-in-chief of the Asiatic station, to be placed on the retired list in the fall under the forty years' service provision. Rear Admiral Cooper will doubtless be succeeded by Rear Admiral Yates Stirling, now commanding the cruiser squadron, and the latter will be succeeded by Rear Admiral William M. Folger, now commanding the gunboat squadron. Who will succeed Rear Admiral Folger as commander of the gunboat squadron is yet to be decided, as the Department was not counting on the retirement of Rear Admiral Cooper so soon. The retirement of Rear Admiral Cooper will doubtless be followed by new orders to his aide, Lieut. Victor Blue, who will probably be given an assignment nearer home.

The report of the Board of Inspection and Survey upon its recent test of the Missouri's steering gear is awaited with considerable interest at the Navy Department. It is learned, unofficially, but from several trustworthy sources, that the board upon inspecting the steering gear of the Missouri was unable to find any defects in it. Indeed it is said that when the lock pin was removed the Missouri, instead of steering three turns out of the way, only showed a difference of a sixth of a turn. The opinion has been expressed that the real trouble at the time the Missouri collided with the Illinois may have been due to tampering with the steering gear. As a matter of fact, however, it is stated that the report of the board does not show that anything was the matter with the steering gear of the Missouri.

The Chief of Staff and the Quartermaster General of the Army have this week reached an agreement on the matter of making the allotments for barracks and quarters out of the lump sum appropriation made during the last session of Congress. The allotments decided upon have been placed before the Secretary of War and will be announced when approved by him.

The transport Buford has been selected by the War Department to take the 3d Infantry from San Francisco to its new stations in Alaska. The Buford is now on its way to San Francisco from Manila. It is scheduled to sail from San Francisco on July 1 with the entire 3d Infantry for ports in Alaska.

Secretary Moody has announced that the vessels for the Navy authorized by Congress at its last session have been named as follows: Battleship, New Hampshire; cruisers, North Carolina and Montana; scout cruisers, Chester, Birmingham and Salem; colliers, Erie and Ontario.



## VETERANS PROMOTED.

The following is the complete list of Civil War veterans on the retired list of the Army who have been promoted one grade on the retired list in accordance with the provisions of the act of April 23, 1904. Recess commissions were made out and signed by the President for all of these officers this week as follows:

Colonels to be brigadier generals with rank from April 23, 1904, unless another date is stated: Galusha Pennypacker, David Perry, Clarence M. Bailey, Charles D. Viele, Henry W. Wessells, jr., William M. Van Horne, Richard H. Pratt, Isaac S. Catlin, Henry B. Carrington, Theophilus F. Rodenbough, George A. Woodward, James Van Voast, John F. Head, John Campbell, John E. Summers, Charles S. Stewart, Luther P. Bradley, Marcus D. L. Simpson, Rufus Saxton, Elisha I. Bailey, John C. Tidball, David L. Magruder, Nathan A. M. Dudley, Alfred L. Hough, Horatio G. Gibson, Joseph G. Tilford, Henry R. Mizner, George Bell, George L. Andrews, Anthony Heger, Alexander J. Perry, Rodney Smith, Charles Page, Bernard J. D. Irwin, Matthew M. Blunt, Charles H. Tompkins, Loomis L. Langdon, Henry M. Lazelle, John G. Chandler, Henry C. Hodges, Cyrus B. Comstock, Joseph R. Smith, Judson D. Bingham, Henry L. Abbot, Edwin F. Townsend, Charles M. Terrell, David S. Gordon, Daingerfield Parker, Henry C. Wood, John W. Barriger, Henry W. Closson, Richard Loder, Thomas M. Vincent, James Biddle, Charles T. Alexander, Henry C. Cook, Daniel W. Benham, Henry Carroll, Charles E. Compton, Alfred T. Smith, Evan Miles, Michael Cooney, Anthony W. Vodge, from May 2, 1904; Edwin M. Coates, James M. Whittemore, Charles H. Alden, Edward B. Williston, James G. C. Lee, James W. Scully, Albert Hartsuff, Augustus W. Corliss, Alfred A. Woodhull, Ezra P. Ewers, John C. Gilmore, Wirt Davis, Charles I. Wilson, Charles C. Bryne, Henry Jackson, Thomas McGregor, Richard Comba, James M. Moore, Henry E. Noyes, James N. Wheelan, Charles R. Greenleaf, Edward Moale, E. Van A. Andrus, James B. Burbank, Argalus G. Hennisee, Justus M. Brown, Eugene D. Dimmick, William P. Vose.

Lieutenant colonels to be colonels on the retired list with rank from April 23, 1904: James H. Bradford, Edward Field, Andrew N. Damrell, Thomas Shea, Robert Avery, Henry L. Chipman, Edward Collins, Benjamin C. Card, Leslie Smith, John Green, George A. Forsyth, Blencowe E. Fryer, John A. Wilcox, John H. Janeway, George B. Dandy, Samuel M. Horton, Jeremiah H. Gilman, Joseph R. Gibson, James F. Randlett, Francis E. Lacey, James Jackson, Augustus H. Bainbridge, Wells Willard, Johnson V. D. Middleton, William D. Wolverton, Stevens T. Norvell, Henry Wagner, John N. Coe, Henry R. Tilton, Egon A. Koepfer, John H. Calef, William H. Clapp, Henry R. Brinkerhoff, William H. Boyle, Lyster M. O'Brien, James M. Ingalls, Joel T. Kirkman, Ezra Woodruff, David B. Wilson, Charles K. Winne, Seldon A. Day, Almon L. Varney.

Majors to be lieutenant colonels on the retired list with rank from April 23, 1904, unless another date is stated: Alexander S. B. Keyes, John S. Loud, Edmund G. Fehet, Harry G. Cavanaugh, Leopold O. Parker, Marshall W. Wood, William Austine, Benjamin P. Runkle, Jacob E. Burbank, Herbert M. Enos, Alfred E. Latimer, Edwin D. Judd, William Hawley, James McMillan, Frank Bridgman, Theodore J. Eckerson, Edwin Bentley, Asa Bird Gardiner, Gerald Russell, Albert B. Kauffman, Julius H. Patzki, Daniel R. Larned, DeWitt C. Poole, Thomas E. Rose, John H. Bartholf, Charles Bentzoni, Frederick M. Crandal, Henry M. Cronkrite, Richard S. Vickery, Daniel G. Caldwell, George F. Robinson, John A. Darling, Otis W. Pollock, Lewis Smith, William H. Rexford, Ira Quinby, John Murphy, John S. Witcher, William Gerlach, John W. Summerhayes, William H. Hamner, Frederick Fuger, John C. Scantling, Frank W. Hess, Francis B. Jones, John P. Baker, Eaton A. Edwards, Charles Newbold, William W. Gilbert, Ezra B. Fuller, to rank from May 13, 1904.

Captains to be majors on the retired list with rank from April 23, 1904: George McGowan, Henry C. Morgan, William P. Huxford, Theodore A. Dodge, Wellington G. Sprague, Thomas H. Norton, James A. Bates, Charles T. Greene, Frederick C. Von Schirach, John M. Hong, John Kelliher, Richard W. Tyler, William P. Atwell, Edward S. Meyer, William Nelson, Benjamin F. Rittenhouse, Peter M. Boehm, John L. Johnston, James S. Tomkins, Thomas E. Merritt, Charles C. MacConnell, D. Mortimer Lee, George A. Arnes, John C. White, Charles E. Morse, James H. Spencer, Lemuel A. Abbott, Mason Jackson, John S. McNaught, George M. Downey, Dwight H. Kelton, Robert G. Smith, Joseph A. Sladen, Thomas G. Troxel, Thomas M. McDougall, Thomas H. Logan, William A. Miller, Gilbert E. Overton, William R. Maize, George G. Lott, John Conline, Thomas F. Tobey, Samuel T. Hamilton, Will W. Daugherty, John P. Thompson, Joshua A. Fessenden, Edmund L. Zalinski, John Anderson, Alex. H. M. Taylor, Edmund Luff, Frazier A. Boutelle, James D. Nickerson, Joseph L. Tidball, Charles C. Churchill, Charles Holmes, Henry B. Hendershott, Alexander Murry, Thomas T. Brand, Josiah H. Kellogg, Thomas C. J. Bailey, John McDonald, John H. Butler, George E. Judd, William R. Smedberg, Albert Barnitz, Jacob W. Keller, William R. Bourne, George H. McLoughlin, Wright Rives, Edwin J. Conway, Samuel E. Armstrong, John Miller, James Stewart, Herman Schreiner, Michael J. Fitz-Gerald, Joel G. Trimble, Benjamin H. Gilbreth, William Falck, Charles Steelhammer, Deane Monahan, Sebastian Gunther, Frederic A. Kendall, Charles Harkins, George Shorkley, Henry M. Benson, George F. Foote, William R. Parnell, John Hamilton, Frederic C. Nichols, William Fletcher, John T. Morrison, David Schooley, Byron Dawson, Eugene A. Bancroft, Charles Wheaton, Michael Leahy, Daniel Robinson, George F. Barstow, William N. Sage, John W. Benn, Edwin J. Stivers, Matthew Markland, William R. Steinmetz, Max Wesendorff, Leonard Hay, David R. Burnham, Daniel F. Callinan, Henry S. Howe, Frank D. Garretty, Thomas F. Quinn, Algernon S. M. Morgan, William Conway, William Hoffman, Levi F. Burnett, Gerhard L. Luhn, George A. Drew, John J. O'Brien, James Ulio, Charles C. De Rudio, Jacob F. Munson, Henry Romeyn, Alfred Morton, Mason Carter, Sidney E. Clark, John S. Bishop, Charles D. A. Loeffler, Jonathan N. Patton.

First lieutenants to be captains on the retired list with rank from April 23, 1904: Walter F. Halleck, Richard C. DuBois, Hugh D. Bowker, Frank R. Rice, David H. Cortelyou, Henry R. Williams, Robert G. Carter, Henry Marcotte, George E. Albee, William H. Miller, Charles C. Cresson, Asa T. Abbott, Louis H. Orleman, John F. Trout, David J. Gibbon, Robert H. Young, Stephen J. Mulhall, Herbert Cushman, George Williams, William G. Fitch, Ransom Kennicott, Edmund R. P. Shurley, Charles A. Curtis, James R. Mullikin, Michael J. Hogarty, Charles W. Keyes, Henry B. Mellen, James H.

Rice, Freeman E. Olmstead, Henry R. Jones, Robert G. Rutherford, George W. Budd, Benjamin D. Boswell, Royal E. Whitman, William H. Nelson, Granville Lewis, James H. Sands, John Bannister, Thomas B. Briggs.

Second lieutenants to be 1st lieutenants on the retired list with rank from April 23, 1904: William P. Hogarty, Frank Madden, Gustave Magnitzky, James Davison, Thomas B. Reed, William N. Williams.

Chaplains to have rank of major on the retired list with rank from April 23, 1904: Francis H. Weaver, Delmar R. Lowell, William H. Pearson, William F. Hubbard, Henry H. Hall, Dudley Chase, Daniel Kendig, George W. Collier, Stephen G. Dodd, Osgood E. Herrick, Sherman M. Merrill, Winfield Scott, John H. Macomber, Brant C. Hammond, Bernard Kelly.

The important question of whether the thirty-one officers of the Army on the retired list who served in the Civil War and were placed on the retired list with an advance of grade because of disability incident to the Service, are entitled to additional promotion of one grade under the provisions of the act of April 23, 1904, has not yet been definitely decided. Upon his return to the War Department this week from his two weeks' vacation, Secretary Taft took up this matter for consideration and finally decided to ask the opinion of the Attorney General. Consequently he wrote to the Attorney General forwarding the opinion of Judge Advocate General Davis, and asked if it was possible under the law to give these officers promotion of one more grade. It may be said upon excellent authority that both the President and Secretary Taft are inclined to give these officers the benefit of the act if such a procedure is found to be legal. There is considerable doubt, however, as to whether it will be possible in view of the wording of the act.

Two officers of the Army on the retired list who would have received promotion to the next higher grade have recently died. They are Col. Peter Swain, who died at Los Nietos, Cal., on May 9, and Capt. Henry B. Bristol, who died in New York city on May 10.

In forwarding to the President the list of officers on the retired list who might come within the provisions of the act of April 23, 1904, Secretary of War Taft sent the following letter:

"War Department, May 12, 1904.

"The President:

"I have the honor to transmit herewith a list of officers who are eligible, under the act of Congress approved April 23, 1904, to be retired with increased rank of one grade, and to invite attention to the accompanying reports of the Judge Advocate General of the Army relative thereto. Attention is especially invited to the cases of the officers who, on examination for promotion were found incapacitated for service by reason of disability contracted in line of duty, and were retired, under the act of Oct. 1, 1890, with the rank to which their seniority entitled them to be promoted, that is, an advance of one grade. The names of these officers, thirty-one in number, are included in the lists arranged by grades, but for convenience they have been placed upon a separate list which is herewith transmitted. While expressing a doubt as to whether these officers come within the operation of the statute, the Judge Advocate General remarks as follows:

"As the class of officers affected is a highly meritorious one, it is suggested that their names be submitted to the Senate for confirmation, to the end that the doubt may be resolved by a reference of the question to those branches of the Government in which the appointing power is vested by the Constitution."

"I have grave doubt as to whether this class of officers is included within the provisions of the act of April 23, 1904, and am by no means clear that the nomination of these officers by the President and their confirmation by the Senate would resolve the doubt in their favor.

"Very respectfully,

"WILLIAM H. TAFT."

A list of these officers will be found on page 1004 of our paper of May 21.

## PROMOTION OF CHAPLAINS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

An editorial paragraph on page 977 of your issue of May 14, relative to chaplains eligible for promotion under the act of Congress approved April 21, entitled "An act to recognize and promote the efficiency of Army chaplains," raises a question or two.

In some cases recommendations were made through military channels in anticipation of the passage of said act months before the proposed measure became a law. These were supported by commendatory letters and extracts from official reports and were sent in for the purpose of avoiding delays at the War Department.

Are such recommendations of any force? or must recommendations be renewed to make them effective? I observe that Chaplain Pierce is said to be the first recommended for promotion under the new law. Was his recommendation made prior or subsequent to the approval of the measure?

I also observe that Chaplain Pierce is classed among the veterans of the Civil War. The Official Register sets forth that Chaplain Pierce was born in the year 1858. There can be no doubt that to Chaplain Pierce is due the credit of getting through Congress the act which brings tardy recognition of the service rendered by Army chaplains generally.

X.Y.Z.

We call our correspondent's attention to the paragraph in regard to promotion of chaplains, which appears on page 1019 of this issue.

## TARGET PRACTICE IN THE NAVY.

Lieut. Comdr. Albert Gleaves, U.S.N., has an interesting illustrated article on the subject of "Training Gunners for the United States Navy" in the June number of The World's Work.

The battle of the Yalu in the Chinese-Japanese War showed the importance of heavy gun practice and resulted in the adoption of the present system of target practice, generally the same in all navies, and brought it to a high point of efficiency in our Navy. We have always devoted much time and attention to the guns and have acquired a world-wide reputation in all our wars for excellent shooting. The present revival of target practice, however, dates from the Spanish-American War, which resulted in important changes in the systems of England and Germany. Target practice in our Navy has since been carried on so assiduously that recently the American gunners established the best records that have ever

been made. The Wisconsin first broke the record and later the Texas shot even better. Selecting gun-pointers is one of the most important duties. There must be a certain amount of natural aptitude and one man after another is tried until the choice is made.

Next comes practice in the art of keeping a gun trained on the target, regardless of the oscillations of the vessel, during the whole or a portion of the roll. This kind of practice was first brought to the attention of the Navy Department by Lieut. Comdr. W. S. Sims, recently naval attaché at Paris, and at present inspector of target practice.

Two methods are adapted. One is the dotter system, by which when the sights are on the bull's-eye a button is pressed and a pencil dots the target. The other method of instruction is with the Morris tube, which consists of a small gallery rifle fitted on the gun to take the place of the 'dotter's' pencil. So expert have some of the English ships become in target practice by the constant use of the 'dotter,' that one captain declared that he was prepared to keep all his shot within a certain area on the side of the enemy's ship at the fighting range of 2,000 yards. Indeed, one of his crews fired a 6-inch gun eight times in less than a minute.

The men are taught to load quickly by the use of a loading machine, which consists of a dummy gun fitted with service mechanism. The regulation shell is used and the men are trained to load the machine by hand without the use of rammers. On board the British ship Barfleur all the movements of loading a 5-inch gun twenty times with service ammunition were performed in 1 min. 24 secs. This is an exercise the men are very fond of and it has become one of the features in naval athletic contests. Two kinds of target practice are employed now in all navies: one in which the target is stationary and the ship moving; the other in which both ship and target are moving.

All guns are divided into three classes: Heavy guns, embracing 8-inch and larger rifles; intermediary guns, 4-inch to 7-inch inclusive; and secondary guns, all below 4-inch. Each class of gun has certain established standards of excellence, which are subject to change. After each annual competition, those who qualify receive extra pay for two years. The highest rate of pay for a turret-captain is \$70, and President Roosevelt has ordered that the turret gun-pointers of the first-class shall receive \$10 a month extra, and that the pointers of smaller guns shall receive \$2 to \$8 a month extra, according to the class of gun and the qualification they achieve.

Besides these advantages of pay, rank and position, which are open to every enlisted man of the Navy, cash prizes are offered for the best record, Congress appropriating for this purpose \$200,000 yearly. Almost every man who can shoot at all may win something. Ships having the highest final score of their class receive handsome trophies which are held until the score is exceeded. The honor of carrying these trophies is more eagerly contested for than all the money prizes put together.

For fifty years, and until two years ago, the standard navy gun-target was a triangular sail, ten feet high and ten feet wide at its base, with a bull's-eye painted in the center. This was hoisted on a floating platform. At a distance of 1,000 yards such a target presented a very small surface, and whenever a shot struck it the most conceited gun-captain, however he might boast of his prowess to his mates, felt in his heart that the hit was simply an accident. The recorders were two midshipmen stationed in the fighting-top of the vessel, who watched the splash of the shots and guessed how close they were to the target. Those guesses were duly recorded upon blanks printed for the purpose, and sent to Washington as part of the quarterly report of the practice. 'Fifty yards short, ten yards to the right,' or 'good line shot, 150 yards over,' are familiar recollections to all those whose active service is not less than ten years old.

Then the navy went to the other extreme and gave values to fictitious shots—that is, the shots which did not hit the target at all, but which might have done so had the target been the size of a battleship. Elaborate mathematical tables were compiled and diagrams of vertical and horizontal planes constructed and astonishing values assigned to shots which hit nothing except the ocean—all to make up a 'final merit' record of each gun captain.

In the scheme for naval target practice, as made public by the Bureau of Navigation, the waters of Key West have been selected as great gun ranges for the North Atlantic Fleet, the European and the South Atlantic Squadrons, and it is proposed that annually in the spring the ships shall rendezvous there for the 'record' practice, which follows the 'preliminary' practice held several months before. The object of this firing is to determine upon the men who are well-fitted to be gun-pointers, and to qualify them according to certain standards, thus determining their class, extra pay and prizes.

The heavy guns fire at a longer range than the quick-firers, but their target is larger and their speed slower. On the other hand, as their rate of fire is slower, the distance between shots varies more with the big guns than with the quick-firers. The function of the heavy guns is essentially to pierce the armor which stops the quick-firers' projectiles; hence practice with the former is mainly judged by the number of hits, whereas the capabilities of the quick-firers are estimated by the weight of the metal hitting the target.

It is most fortunate for the nation that Secretary Moody and Rear Admiral Taylor, recognizing the incalculable value of Admiral Farragut's fine phrase, "The best protection from an enemy's fire is well-directed fire from our own ships," have broken away from iron-bound traditions and archaic methods, and, in the face of strong hostile criticisms, have authorized the new order of naval gunnery.

Of late there has been not a little criticism of the administration of our own fleet. There are those who deplore constant cruising and regular target practice because such maneuvers involve a great cost for coal and powder, an incessant wear and tear of material, and a wasting of the energies of the personnel; but efficiency can only be obtained by exercises approximating as closely as possible to war conditions.

So proficient have the bluejackets become in handling the turret guns, that in actual target practice on board the Alabama a 12-inch gun is loaded and fired in thirty-eight seconds. Five years ago the official time allowance for firing a gun of this caliber was six minutes! In other words, the turret guns have become rapid-firers, a fact which suggests no end of interesting changes in the armament and its arrangement on board the fighting ships of the line, inasmuch as the necessity for the 'intermediate' battery (guns from 4 to 8 inches) no longer exists. The alert Japanese, it is said, have already taken prompt advantage of this new condition, and have approved designs for two heavily-armored battleships of 17,000 tons, each armed with 12-inch and 10-inch guns only, in the main battery. The 12-inch guns are capable



of piercing twelve inches of armor at a range of three miles.

"The world's record for naval gunnery has been held, according to the London Engineer, by Second-Class Petty officer and Seaman-Gunner W. Rowe, of the Ariadne, who fired ten rounds from a 6-inch gun in one minute and made ten hits."

#### WAR IN THE FAR EAST.

There is little to add to our previous report of movements of the Russian and Japanese armies and navies. The Japanese are concentrating upon Port Arthur and there are reports of some sharp fighting on the Liao-Tung Peninsula, but nothing sufficiently authentic for record. The Russians are resisting stubbornly, making well directed and desperate sorties. From the best information obtainable, it is learned that the Japanese have landed near Kinchou, and are advancing along the railway to Port Arthur. Those that landed at Pitsewo are travelling down the east side of the peninsula to Dalny, and those that landed at Takushan are going to reinforce the Feng-Wang-Cheng army. There are reports that Kinchou has been taken by assault which, if true, would explain previous reports of heavy Japanese losses on the Peninsula.

The Japanese have been landing siege artillery, though the storms at sea, including a typhoon, must have seriously interfered with their operations. As far as it is possible to form an estimate, 10,000 troops constitute the present garrison of Port Arthur, besides 5,000 to 7,000 bluejackets.

Operations in other quarters appear to be waiting upon the Japanese movement against Port Arthur. The Cossacks and the Japanese cavalry are in constant collision in the vicinity of Feng-Wang-Cheng, and nothing more serious is looked for at present. The prevailing opinion at the headquarters of the Russian General Staff is that the withdrawal of the Japanese upon Feng-Wang-Cheng means that the present object of General Kuroki, with the first army, supported by General Nadya, with the third army (now landing near Taku-Shan), is to watch General Kuropatkin and prevent a move southward, which would take General Oku and the second army (on the Liao-Tung Peninsula) in the rear.

May 22 the Japanese were reported moving westwardly along the Hai-Cheng Road near the village of Dalianputse, six miles from Feng-Wang-Cheng. Also on the Sedzi River, near the village of Pouteikha. An engagement, May 20 and 21, at Sitkoutchinda, ten miles northwest of Taku-Shan, is reported. Taku-Shan is about fifty miles west of the mouth of the Yalu. The latest authentic reports show that there are two divisions of the Yalu army. One is moving on Hai-Cheng and the other was going toward Liao-Yang.

The Japanese, scouting from the north of Feng-Wang-Cheng, were driven back May 19 for thirteen miles to the north of that place. On that date the Russians reported that there was no trace of the enemy in the valley of Tsanhoka as far as the road leading to the Tchanguouline Pass, eighteen miles north of Feng-Wang-Cheng, or in the valley of the Ai River from Saimatsa to Kuan-Dian-San on the road to Doun-Sian-Lintsu.

A despatch from General Kuropatkin to the Emperor, published at St. Petersburg May 22, says: "Our patrols and cavalry detachments are reconnoitering this side of the Fin-Chou Range, seventy-five miles northeast of Feng-Wang-Cheng. The Japanese cover their dispositions by small advance guards, consisting of as much as a regiment of infantry with artillery and cavalry posted along the high roads and as little as two companies at unimportant points. Japanese cavalry are seldom seen. From reports received yesterday I have concluded that the first Japanese army is concentrated as follows: Two divisions at Feng-Wang-Cheng and its environs, and one at Habalin, half way between Siu-Yen and Feng-Wang-Cheng. It is stated that Feng-Wang-Cheng is being fortified."

The Japanese advance is disturbed by bad weather, heavy roads and the threatening of their communications by the enterprising Cossacks, who are under a vigorous commander, General Rennenkampf, who has among his troops some of the flower of the Cossack cavalry. He is described as a man who attacks quickly and hard, once given the opportunity, and his men, veterans of the Chinese campaign, had been selected especially because they know what it is to be under fire. The Japanese forces in Manchuria and on the Liao-Tung Peninsula are estimated at 150,000.

A letter from Harbin to the Frankfurter Zeitung reports that Lieutenant Colonel Kerlinsky and Staff Captain Iguotowich are under sentence of death for selling Russian powder to the Chinese and filling the empty boxes with sand with a layer of powder on top. In this way the robber bands have been well supplied with guns and ammunition. Toulisan, the chief of the Chinese bandits, is receiving military instruction from Japanese. His operations are in the granary district of Manchuria and greatly interfere with the efforts of the Russians to obtain food.

Agricultural operations are going on in Manchuria without disturbance, however. Uneasiness is displayed at the near approach of the rainy season, which will retard, if not completely stop, field operations.

The new Russian battleship Orel, while receiving the finishing touches at Cronstadt, sank at her anchorage on the night of May 20. She was pumped out and raised undamaged. It is stated that her sea valves had been left open. May 23 there was an explosion on the Orel by which ten stokers were killed. The explosion is charged to an accumulation of gas in the bunkers.

During the reconnaissance of Port Arthur, made by Admiral Togo May 20, a shell hit the torpedo-boat destroyer Akatsuki. One officer and twenty-four men were killed.

The Russians claim to have cleared the entrance to Port Arthur harbor. They also report that all of their damaged warships will be ready for service by June 1. The report that Rear Admiral Jessen, finding it impossible to save the protected cruiser Bogatyr, which went ashore recently in a fog on the rocks off Vladivostok, caused her to be blown up, is confirmed. The guns of the Bogatyr were removed before she was destroyed. No loss of life attended her destruction.

In newspaper despatches from St. Petersburg, May 26, the following interesting statements appear: "The detailed official report of Viceroy Alexieff of the torpedo boat destroyer fight of March 9, in which the Stroguchohni was cut off and sunk by Japanese cruisers, and the fight of the following day, in which a Japanese torpedo boat was sunk by a torpedo, is published here. The Viceroy lays stress upon the great delicacy of the destroyers and torpedo boats, and the ease with which they are disabled by a projectile in the engine room. The whole of the engine-room crew of the Vlastnini

were driven to the deck by the escaping steam, and the boat was saved only by the heroism of the engineer, who, though burned and scalded, went below and succeeded in getting up steam. Although the loss of a Japanese torpedo boat on March 10 has not been admitted by the Japanese, the Viceroy positively and officially affirms the report. Lieutenant Schmidt, the late Vice-Admiral Makaroff's aide-de-camp, tells a remarkable story of his escape from the Petropavlovsk. He was busy entering up the Admiral's log when the explosion occurred. He jumped out of the chart room on to the bridge of the flagship, which was lunging from one side to the other. He saw Admiral Makaroff and Grand Duke Cyril clinging to the end of the bridge. Almost instantly the great ship put her head down and plunged straight to the bottom. Schmidt held tight to the rail of the bridge, and as she went down he looked up and saw the stern, with a hundred seamen clinging to it, towering above him. The aide-de-camp was carried far below the surface, but was suddenly shot by the escape of a mass of imprisoned air from the ship, caught a piece of wreckage and escaped without a scratch. Schmidt insists on returning to the Far East with the Baltic squadron."

#### THE BATTLESHIP. II.

The past week has furnished additional evidence against building the battleship on present lines and in favor of the immediate necessity of changing them so as to equalize the powers of resistance whether to meet attack from below or from above the water line. The torpedo and mine continue their work of complete destruction, whilst hidden obstructions inflict sufficient damage to render the unfortunate vessel useless for a long time in view of their being in waters where only meagre facilities for repair are at hand when an opportunity will permit the work to be done. Active warfare is not confined to localities where conditions are favorable to both parties, as one is quite likely to be away from its base of supplies as well as facilities for repair and renewal. A ship will keep afloat as long as the bottom is intact without regard to the upper works. It, therefore, seems incumbent on those nations who build battleships to construct them so as to remain afloat as long as possible. Has this precaution been taken or has it been sadly neglected? The present war has shown the latter to be the case without the necessity of going into details of present construction.

It will be well, however, to cite a few particulars and introduce some comparisons to expose the degree to which, to say the least, chances have been taken by all nations in being free from injury or destruction below the water line. We will take, for example, a battleship of 76 foot beam now in course of construction where the frames are 4 feet from center to center and the plating from keel to protective deck is but 22½ pounds per square foot, and compare it with a merchant steamer of 44 foot beam where the frames are but 2 feet from center to center and the plates varying from 22½ to 30 pounds from upper turn of bilge and from 20 to 33½ pounds from the latter point to the top of sheer. Here we have a vessel with a beam not 6-10 of the other with frames one-half the distance apart and plating averaging considerably more in thickness. It may be said that the longitudinal in the one are not as close together as in the other, but this will not make up for the greater distance between center to center of frames. The deck plating of the merchant ship is only 3-8 inch in thickness, whereas, the protective deck of the battleship varies from 1½ inches to 3 inches and other protection in proportion.

The shipbuilder should endeavor to combine strength with lightness, but should not secure it at one point and sacrifice it at another. Since writing my communication of May 7, I find on referring to Sir William White's work on Naval Architecture, the following:

"In constructing both skin and framing, and considering every detail of the hull, the shipbuilder should seek most fully to combine strength with lightness. To do this he must possess an intelligent acquaintance with the causes and character of the strains to be resisted, their possible effects upon different parts of the structure, and the principles of structural strength. He is then able to choose from among the materials obtainable those best adapted for this purpose. He can duly proportion the strength of the material to the strains on the various parts, massing it where requisite, or lightly constructing parts subject to little strain. So far as the requirements of convenience and accommodation, or of fighting efficiency, permit, he can approximate to an ideally perfect structure, in which each part is equally strong as compared with the strain it has to bear. No structure is stronger than its weakest part; consequently a bad distribution of the materials can only be made at the sacrifice of strength, which might be secured with the same or possibly with less weight if the material were distributed more in proportion to the straining forces."

You will note that Sir William lays particular stress on "an ideally perfect structure is one in which each part is equally strong as compared with the strain it has to bear," and that "no structure is stronger than its weakest part."

It may be said that the present war is not being conducted on the lines of the old methods of attack and that the present ship was not built to meet them. This, however, does not make them equal to meeting present conditions. It may also be said that a reduction in the upper weights would render them less vulnerable in a stand-up fight away from torpedoes. This, however, is assuming the torpedo to be used only inshore from the smaller vessels, whereas it can and will hereafter be used by the larger ones as well.

HORACE SEE.

No. 1 Broadway, New York, May 26, 1904.

#### THE FORT MYER EXCHANGE.

Fort Myer, Va., May 24, 1904.

It is too early to describe the working of the new exchange at Fort Myer, which has hardly begun work, but all indications foretell success. On completion of the building a short time ago, a board of officers was convened to recommend rules for governing the institution. Though good reading matter is little less, and good marksmanship even more important than athletics, yet the gymnasium is well furnished, while the library is without books, and the shooting gallery without means of firing a shot. Besides police and other regulations, therefore, the board also recommended that out of the appropriation for constructing and maintaining post exchanges, a liberal supply of good literature and twelve revolvers, twelve new Service rifles, six targets with necessary gallery ammunition, be furnished.

It was also recommended that officials and their families be allowed to use the gymnasium at such times as

would not interfere with their use by enlisted men, and that the different organizations be permitted to have hops there with music free. All recommendations have been approved by the commanding officer, and requisitions for ordnance stores have been forwarded. These with books will finish the equipment. The President and Mrs. Roosevelt have shown their interest by offering a liberal donation of books; and while this is gracious, generous, patriotic, it is plain that matters of such deep concern to Army and nation should have the solid, substantial support of the Government, and not depend on the offices of charity, which might as well be asked to give, also, food, clothing, arms, and pay to the soldiers. Nor is it more reasonable to expect that such charges should be borne by troop funds, the post exchange, or by voluntary contributions from officers. Chaplain C. C. Pierce is exchange officer and in the athletic department has an able assistant in the post superintendent of athletics, Lieut. Charles Burnett.

It goes without saying that Service arms and gallery ammunition should be used in the shooting gallery.

The regulations for the post exchange, prescribed by Post General Orders of May 9, issued by Colonel Wallace, prohibit the use of boisterous or profane language, disorderly scuffling, spitting on the floors, defacement of the building, unnecessary injury to the equipments and gambling, which includes shooting for prizes. The exchange building is to be opened to enlisted men from 7 a. m. until 3:30 p. m., and from 6 p. m. until 10:45 p. m. Persons using the shooting gallery will shoot in the order of their applications and not more than two scores of five shots each will be allowed when others are waiting. The same rule will apply to the use of the pool table and the bowling alley, games being limited to twenty minutes. Bowlers must provide their own helpers and scorers. As the pool tables were provided for from the exchange fund, a charge will be made to keep them in order. All other games are free.

LOOKERON.

#### VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

Lieut. Comdr. Richard M. Hughes, U.S.N., has been assigned to duty at the Naval War College, Narragansett Bay, where he will be retained until the completion of the course now about opening for the spring session. Now that the War College is to remain open for the entire year, officers ordered there for instruction will be able to complete the whole course and so receive the full advantage of the instruction which has been developed by the experience of the past. It is expected that the war in the Far East will be made the subject of study by the able array of officers now under orders for the college, and it is likely that one or more monographs covering the strategy of the Japanese generals will be published in the course of time by the college. The idea is gaining ground that while the Japanese strategy may be of a very superior order, the battles up to date have been fought on paper and for this reason have seemed more decisive than those fought in the ordinary manner.

The U.S.S. Albany is returning to the United States as we stated last week. On April 10 orders were sent to the Asiatic Station to send her home to Bremerton, and to put her out of commission there. On April 19 she left Cavite for Nimrod Sound and Shanghai, returning to Cavite after picking up short time men, and officers whose cruises were finished. After coaling at Cavite and making some further changes in personnel, she sailed for Guam, carrying the newly appointed governor, Commander George L. Dyer, U.S.N. Lieut. Comdr. William R. Rush, U.S.N., the executive officer, was ordered to command her and to take the ship to Puget Sound, via Honolulu, and there to place her out of commission. She should be in the United States early in July.

Orders have been received at the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H., that the U.S.S. Essex be turned over to the Ohio State authorities on June 1. Instructions have been issued with a view to lightening the vessel and removing therefrom the battery and such articles of outfit and equipment as will not be transferred with the vessel to the naval militia of the State of Ohio. Sails, rigging, boats and other necessary outfit for the service for which intended, as well as the machinery, will remain on board. The vessel will proceed through the St. Lawrence canal to Toledo, O.

The Navy Department is advised of the safe arrival at Honolulu of the cruiser Tacoma under command of Comdr. Reginald F. Nicholson, U.S.N. It is not likely that the Tacoma will remain long in Honolulu.

The Machias, which has been placed out of commission at the Pensacola Navy Yard, Fla., is the first ship to be fitted out at this yard for many years. It is not likely that the Machias will be taken in hand for overhauling for some time to come, the facilities of the Pensacola yard for general work not being of a very high order.

In view of the excellent record for speed and efficiency made by the Buffalo the Department has decided that when that vessel arrives at San Francisco she shall be attached to the training fleet on the Pacific coast. The Buffalo sailed from Guam for San Francisco on May 9 and may be expected to reach her destination by the first week in June. Her efficiency has been maintained at a high point and she will be a fine addition to the fleet.

An improved type of periscope has been constructed in the Bureau of Construction and Repair and will be sent to Newport to be fitted on the Porpoise and Shark for thorough tests. Great trouble was experienced last year with the periscopes on the submarines, as it was claimed that they did not accurately indicate to the eye any idea of distance and were furthermore great drawbacks to the successful maneuvering of the boats because they made so much noise and were clearly visible above the water. In the improved type an effort has been made to reduce their conspicuousness on the water surface to a minimum.

The following candidates have passed the required examination for appointment as acting gunners in the U. S. Navy in the order in which they appear: William T. Baxter, chief gunner's mate; Emil Swanson, chief gunner's mate; E. Kellenberger, chief gunner's mate; William H. Leitch, chief gunner's mate; Franklin Heins, chief gunner's mate; Augustus Anderson, chief gunner's mate; U. G. Chipman, chief gunner's mate; Charles J. Miller, chief gunner's mate; Harry Webb, chief gunner's mate; K. J. Egan, chief gunner's mate.

Flare-backs are the subject of an admonitory order which Acting Secretary of the Navy Darling has issued to officers in charge of turret guns, in view of the recent accident on the Missouri. The order follows: "Referring to special order No. 44 of Oct. 31, 1903, the attention of commanding officers and of all officers and others in charge of guns is again directed to the danger from the issue of flaming gas from the breech of large guns when opened quickly after firing. Prior to the record practice held at Pensacola, Fla., during March



and April last, it was believed that a 'flare-back' or flaming gas from the breech of a gun was liable to occur only when the gun was firing into the wind. Experience at that practice having demonstrated for the first time that a 'flare-back' is possible when firing to leeward and consequently that it is liable to occur at any time, it is hereby directed that special cautions must be observed with all turret guns not to hoist the charge for the next round above the turret floor until after the breech of the gun has been opened and the officer in charge of the turret has satisfied himself by a careful inspection that the bore of the gun is clear of gas or burning residue of powder bags or other substances. A copy of this order will be posted in every turret and all commanding officers will acknowledge receipt of it, reporting that the foregoing provisions had been complied with and that every line officer attached to the ship has noted and initialed the order. (Signed) Charles H. Darling, Acting Secretary."

A series of competitive trials by submarine torpedo boats will be held at Newport, R.I., it is expected, in a few days.

Chief Boatswains Cooper, Sinclair and McLaughlin have been appointed a standing board at the Boston Navy Yard for the examination of candidates for promotion to the grades of chief boatswain in the Navy.

Announcement is made at the Navy Department that Comdr. George W. Mentz, recently commanding the Monongahela, is to be ordered to the command of the Yankee.

Mr. Darling, the Assistant Secretary of the Navy, after giving a hearing to the Chief of the Bureau of Yards and Docks and the representatives of the company which has contracted for the work of putting in the machinery at the drydock at the Boston Navy Yard, has directed that the construction of the pump well shall proceed and that the dispute regarding the material to be used shall be settled later by the Department. The company is directed to build the pump well of whatever material the Bureau of Yards and Docks thinks best.

The contracts for the construction of the two mammoth turbine transatlantic liners that the Cunard Company is going to operate between Liverpool and New York have been signed. The new Cunarders will be 79.3 feet longer than the Cedric, at present the greatest vessel in point of size afloat, while they will exceed the famous Deutschland by 97.5 feet, the beautiful Kronprinz Wilhelm by exactly 120 feet, and the fleet Savoie by 186.9 feet, while as for speed, they will be two knots faster than the present racers of the sea, the Deutschland and the Kronprinz Wilhelm. A fleet of turbines built by British capital is to be placed on the Great Lakes as soon as they can be built.

The naval transport Solace, which arrived at San Francisco from Manila with quite a number of expired time enlisted men, and several officers whose cruises have expired, brought as freight considerable quantities of condemned naval stores of various descriptions, which are to be turned over to the navy yard at Mare Island for further survey and probable condemnation and sale. This question of condemned stores and their proper disposition is one which is a continual trouble for the various bureaus of the Navy Department. To condemn and leave them on the station is to subject them to sale at ruinous rates and to bring them to a home station involves no little expenditure of money and the cost of transportation. The Bureau of Supplies and Accounts is now struggling with the problem.

It is officially announced that the British Admiralty propose to build or establish a permanent depot for submarines at Portsmouth, and to provide each of the naval ports with a flotilla for instructional purposes.

The proposal is now under consideration by the French Minister of Marine to make the battleship's turret in the form of a globe or sphere, resting on all its under sides on bearings, so that there could be no dislodgment on attack. At the same time, the curvature of the plates would increase the resisting power for a given thickness of metal. It is contended that the weight of protection, as compared with that for the present system, would be fifty per cent. less, and that the protection of the gun would be as effective. The statement is also made that the cost would be seventy-five per cent. less.

Engineering publishes a translation of a paper read some time ago before the Japanese Society of Naval Architects by Engineer Rear Admiral Miyabara, Engineer-in-Chief of the Japanese Navy. Of the boilers invented by him he says: "The weight of the Miyabara boiler is about equal to that of other well known water-tube boilers of the same power, and in the same space boilers of slightly larger power can be fitted than is the case with Bellevilles. The construction is very much simpler than that of other water-tube boilers, various boiler works in Japan having, without previous experience, successfully accomplished it, while in my opinion it is at present almost impossible to build Belleville or other well known water-tube boilers in Japan. The cost also is 30 to 40 per cent. cheaper than for Belleville, Niellause, or Babcock boilers of the same power. As to durability, I have not as yet much data, the longest actual service being at present three years; many eminent engineers in Europe and the United States admit the good circulation of water in my boiler, and allow the importance of this on the life of the structure. Lieutenant Key, United States Navy, the naval attaché to the United States Legation in Japan, approves of the efficient water circulation, and concludes that the boiler will be more durable than most well known water-tube boilers, and less expensive in upkeep." Before concluding, the Engineer-in-Chief referred to an actual case bearing upon the question of durability. "One of the Miyabara boilers, fitted on a tugboat of the Yokohama harbor works, was employed incessantly for two years without cleaning the tubes. Advised of the fact, I feared some of the tubes might be seriously corroded, and I recommended the inspector of the harbor works to remove two tubes in the worst region, and cut them in halves for examination of the inner surface. My object in this recommendation was to impress the importance of cleaning tubes upon those responsible. To my surprise, I found the inside of the tubes as clean as when new—a convincing proof of the excellence of the circulation of water."

The Chun-chuses, so frequently mentioned in despatches from the Far East are an organized band of Chinese outlaws, famed for their audacity, who have long been the terror of Manchuria. The first Chun-chuses were deserters from Chinese mining camps, where they were compelled to work for poor pay and were half starved. They were organized by banished Mandarins who had taken refuge with them. It was ostensibly because of the depredations of these brigands that Russia occupied Manchuria in 1900.

## THE NAVY

Secretary of the Navy—William H. Moody.  
Assistant Secretary of the Navy—Charles H. Darling.  
Commandant, U.S.M.C.—Brig. Gen. Geo. F. Elliott.

### VESSELS OF THE U.S. NAVY IN COMMISSION.

#### NORTH ATLANTIC STATION.

Rear Admiral Albert S. Barker, Commander-in-Chief, Rear Admiral Chas. D. Sigbee, Commander of Caribbean Squadron, Rear Admiral J. H. Sands, Commander of Coast Squadron. Address of fleet, care of Postmaster, New York City, unless otherwise given.

#### Battleship Squadron.

KEARSARGE (flagship of Admiral Barker), Capt. Raymond P. Rodgers. Arrived at Horta, Azores, May 26. ALABAMA, Capt. Charles H. Davis. Arrived at Horta, Azores, May 26. ILLINOIS, Capt. Royal B. Bradford. Arrived at Tompkinsville May 26. IOWA, Capt. Henry B. Mansfield. Arrived at Horta, Azores, May 26. MAINE, Capt. Eugene H. C. Leutze. Arrived at Horta, Azores, May 26. MISSOURI, Capt. William S. Cowles. At Newport News. STERLING (collier). Arrived at Narragansett Bay May 26. CAESAR (collier). At Norfolk. Placed out of commission May 23. LEBANON (collier). Arrived at Guantanamo May 24.

#### Caribbean Squadron.

Rear Admiral C. D. Sigbee.  
NEWARK (flagship of Admiral Sigbee), Capt. Richard Wainwright. At Colon.  
NEWPORT, Comdr. Albert C. Mertz. Arrived at Monte Christi May 22.  
DETROIT, Comdr. Albert C. Dillingham. Arrived at Puerto Plata May 20.  
MONTGOMERY, Comdr. Lucien Young. At Colon.  
NASHVILLE, Comdr. John Hubard. Arrived at New Orleans May 2. Will go out of commission at Boston.  
BANCROFT, Lieut. Comdr. Abraham E. Culver. Sailed May 24 from Pensacola for San Domingo via Guantanamo.  
DIXIE, Comdr. Greenleaf A. Merriam. At League Island.  
SCORPION, Lieut. Comdr. Clifford J. Boush. At Pensacola.

#### Coast Squadron.

Rear Admiral James H. Sands.  
TEXAS (flagship of Admiral Sands), Capt. Wm. T. Swinburne. Sailed May 26 from Hampton Roads for Annapolis.  
ARKANSAS, Comdr. Charles E. Vreeland. At Annapolis.  
FLORIDA, Comdr. John C. Fremont. At Annapolis.  
HARTFORD, Comdr. Ten Eyck D. W. Veeder. At Annapolis, Md.  
NEVADA, Comdr. Thomas B. Howard. At Annapolis.  
MASSACHUSETTS, Capt. Joseph G. Eaton. At Annapolis, Md. Address mail to care of Postmaster, New York City.

#### SOUTH ATLANTIC STATION.

Rear Admiral F. E. Chadwick, Commander-in-Chief. Unless otherwise noted address care of Postmaster, New York, N.Y.  
BROOKLYN (flagship of Admiral Chadwick), Capt. John M. Hawley. Sailed May 14 from San Juan for Tenerife.  
CASTINE, Comdr. E. J. Dorn. Sailed May 14 from San Juan for Tenerife.  
MARIETTA, Comdr. Henry Morrell. Sailed May 14 from San Juan for Las Palmas.  
ATLANTA, Comdr. Edward F. Qualtrough. Sailed May 14 from San Juan for Las Palmas.

#### EUROPEAN STATION.

Rear Admiral T. F. Jewell, Commander-in-Chief. Unless otherwise noted address care of Postmaster, New York, N.Y.  
OLYMPIA (flagship), Capt. Harrison G. O. Colby. Sailed May 18 from St. Thomas for Fayal.  
BALTIMORE, Comdr. John B. Briggs. Sailed May 18 from St. Thomas for Fayal.  
CLEVELAND, Comdr. Wm. H. H. Southerland. Sailed May 18 from St. Thomas for Fayal.  
DESMOINES, Comdr. Alexander McCrackin. At New York.

#### PACIFIC STATION.

Rear Admiral Henry Glass, Commander-in-Chief. Mail address of ships of Pacific Squadron, except Boston, is care of Postmaster, San Francisco, Cal.  
NEW YORK (flagship), Capt. John J. Hunker. At Honolulu.  
BENNINGTON, Comdr. Kossuth Niles. At Honolulu.  
BOSTON, Comdr. Samuel W. B. Diehl. At Panama. Send mail in care of Postmaster, New York City.  
CONCORD, Comdr. Charles P. Perkins. Arrived at Honolulu May 25.  
MARBLEHEAD, Comdr. Thomas S. Phelps, Jr. Arrived at Honolulu May 25.  
PERRY, Lieut. Frank H. Scofield. At San Francisco, Cal.  
PAUL JONES, Lieut. Gregory C. Davidson. Arrived at Terminal Island May 24.  
WYOMING, Comdr. Vincendon L. Cottman. Arrived at Terminal Island May 24.  
NERO (collier). At Honolulu.

#### ASIATIC STATION.

Rear Admiral P. H. Cooper, Commander-in-Chief, Rear Admiral Yates Stirling, commander of Cruiser Squadron. Rear Admiral William M. Folger, commander Philippine Squadron. Unless otherwise noted address all vessels on Asiatic Station, care of Postmaster, San Francisco, Cal. Domestic postage.

#### Battleship Squadron.

WISCONSIN (flagship of Rear Admiral Cooper). Capt. Richardson Clover. Arrived at Hong Kong May 21.  
OREGON, Capt. William T. Burwell. Arrived at Hong Kong May 23.  
MONTEREY, Comdr. John B. Milton. At Hong Kong.  
MONADNOCK, Comdr. Dennis H. Mahan. At Shanghai.  
WILMINGTON, Lieut. Comdr. Arthur W. Dodd. Arrived at Amoy May 22.  
HELENA, Comdr. Frank E. Sawyer. Sailed May 26, from Amoy for Swatow.  
EL CANO, Lieut. Comdr. John Hood. At Shikwan.  
CALLAO, Lieut. Douglas E. Dismukes. At Canton.  
VILLALOBOS, Lieut. Henry A. Wiley. At Kinkiang.

#### Cruiser Squadron.

NEW ORLEANS (flagship of Rear Admiral Stirling), Comdr. Giles B. Harber. At Chefoo.  
CINCINNATI, Comdr. Hugo Osterhaus. At Chemulpo.  
RALEIGH, Comdr. William A. Marshall. At Shanghai.  
SAN FRANCISCO, Capt. Samuel W. Very. At Cavite.  
FROLIC, Lieut. Comdr. Albert W. Grant. Arrived at Shanghai May 24.

#### Philippine Squadron.

RAINBOW (flagship of Rear Admiral Folger), Comdr. John B. Collins. At Cavite.  
PAMPANGA, Ensign Ivan E. Bass. At Cavite.  
PARAGUAY, At Cavite.  
FISCATAQUA, Btsn. Andrew Anderson. At Cavite.  
SAMAR, Lieut. Cyrus R. Miller. At Cavite.  
WOMPATUCK, Btsn. Edmund Humphreys. At Cavite.

#### First Torpedo Flotilla.

Torpedo Flotilla Division of the Battleship Squadron. In active service under command of Lieut. G. W. Williams. Address the vessels of the First Torpedo Flotilla (Decatur, Rainbridge, Barry, Chauncey and Dale), care of Postmaster, San Francisco, Cal. Flotilla is attached to the Asiatic fleet.  
BAINBRIDGE, Lieut. George W. Williams. Sailed May 26 from Cavite for Hong Kong.  
BARRY, Lieut. Noble E. Irwin. Sailed May 26, from Cavite for Hong Kong.  
CHAUNCEY, Lieut. Earl P. Jessop. Sailed May 26 from Cavite for Hong Kong.  
DALE, Lieut. Harry E. Yarnell. Sailed May 26 from Cavite for Hong Kong.  
DECATUR, Lieut. Dudley W. Knox. Sailed May 26 from Cavite for Hong Kong.

#### Fleet Auxiliaries.

ALEXANDER (collier). Arrived at Hong Kong May 23.  
ZAFIRO (supply ship). At Cavite.  
NANSHAN (supply ship). Arrived at Chemulpo May 24.  
POMPEY (merchant officers and crew). At Cavite.  
JUSTIN (merchant officers and crew). Sailed May 25 from Guam for Cavite.  
AJAX (collier). At Shanghai.  
BRUTUS (collier). Arrived at Shikwan May 18.

#### ATLANTIC TRAINING SQUADRON.

Rear Admiral W. C. Wise, Commander-in-Chief. Unless otherwise noted address of Squadron, care of Postmaster, New York City.  
MINNEAPOLIS (flagship), Capt. Adolph Marx. At New York Navy Yard.  
COLUMBIA, Capt. James M. Miller. At League Island.  
YANKEE, Comdr. G. W. Mentz. At League Island.  
PRAIRIE, Capt. Abdon V. Wadhams. Sailed May 26 from Hampton Roads for Tompkinsville. Will be repaired at the navy yard, New York.  
TOPEKA, Comdr. Frank A. Wilner. Arrived at New York May 20.  
BUFFALO, Comdr. William H. Everett. Arrived at Honolulu May 21. Address care of Postmaster, San Francisco, Cal.

#### VESSELS ON SPECIAL SERVICE, UNASSIGNED TUGS, &c.

ABARENDA (collier), Lieut. Comdr. Joseph H. Rohrbacher. Arrived at Horta May 22.  
ACCOMAC (tug). At Pensacola.  
ACTIVE (tug). At training station, San Francisco, Cal.  
AILEEN. Loaned to New York Naval Militia.  
ALBANY, Lieut. Comdr. William R. Rush. Sailed May 18 from Guam for Honolulu. Will proceed to Bremerton and go out of commission.  
ALICE (tug). Navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.  
ALVARADO, Annapolis, Md.  
AMPHITRITE, Lieut. Comdr. Charles C. Rogers. Station ship at Guantanamo.  
ANNAPOLIS, Comdr. Hamilton Hutchins. At Cavite. Will proceed to Mare Island to go out of commission.  
APACHE (tug). Navy yard, New York. Address there.  
ARETHUSA (merchant master and crew). At San Juan.  
CHESAPEAKE, Lieut. Comdr. William F. Fullam. Practice ship, Naval Academy.  
CHICKASAW (tug). Navy yard, New York. Address there.  
COAL BARGE NO. 1, Btsn. Paul Hennig. At Guantanamo.  
CULGOA, Lieut. Comdr. Robert M. Doyle. Arrived at Pensacola May 23.  
DENVER, Comdr. Joseph B. Murdock. At navy yard, League Island.  
DOLPHIN, Lieut. Comdr. John H. Gibbons. Arrived at Washington May 22.  
EAGLE, Comdr. Moses L. Wood. At Cabanas, Cuba.  
FORTUNE (tug). At San Francisco. Address there.  
GLACIER (supply ship), Lieut. Comdr. James H. Oliver. Arrived at Colon May 24. Has been ordered out of commission.  
GLOUCESTER, Lieut. Comdr. Burns T. Walling. At Culebra.  
HERCULES (tug). At League Island.  
HIST, Gun. Thomas Smith. At Newport.  
HOLLAND (submarine). Gunner Owen Hill. At Annapolis. Address there.  
HORNET (tender to Franklin). At Norfolk.  
IROQUOIS (tug), Lieut. Comdr. A. P. Niblack. At Honolulu.  
ISLA DE CUBA, Lieut. B. C. Decker. Sailed May 17 from Ponta Delgada for Bermuda. Will proceed to Portsmouth, N.H., and go out of commission.  
IWANA (tug). At navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.  
KENTUCKY (flagship of Admiral Evans), Capt. Robert M. Berry. Arrived at navy yard, New York, May 23. Admiral Evans will haul down his flag May 30.  
MARCELLUS. Has been ordered in commission at Norfolk.  
MASSASOIT (tug), Btsn. James Matthews. At naval station, Key West. Address there.  
MAYFLOWER, Lieut. Comdr. Albert Gleeves. At Washington.  
MICHIGAN, Comdr. Charles Laird. At Erie.  
MOHAWK (tug). At Norfolk.  
MODOC (tug). At New York.  
MONONGAHELA (storeship), Lieut. Comdr. Charles C. Rogers. At Guantanamo.  
NEW HAMPSHIRE. Lent to New York Naval Militia.  
NARKEETA (tug). At New York.  
NEZINSCOT (tug). At Portsmouth, N.H.  
PAWNEE (tug). At Newport.  
NINA (tug). At New York.  
OSCEOLA (tug), Btsn. E. J. Norcott. At Key West.  
PENTUCKET (tug). At New York.  
PEORIA, Btsn. Patrick Deery. At Newport.  
PETREL, Lieut. Comdr. Francis H. Sherman. Sailed May 10 from Sausalito for Kiska.  
PONTIAC (tug). At New York.  
PORTSMOUTH. Lent to New Jersey Naval Militia.  
POWHATAN (tug). At New York.  
PAWTUCKET (tug). Navy yard, Puget Sound, Wash.  
POTOMAC, Lieut. Austin Kautz. At Pensacola.  
RAPIDO (tug). Naval station, Cavite, P.I. Address there.  
RESTLESS (tender to Franklin), Act. Btsn. John Winn. At Norfolk.  
SATURN (collier), Sailed May 10 from Sausalito for Kiska.  
SEBAGO (tug). At Pensacola.  
STANDISH (tug). At Annapolis.  
SAMOSET (tug). At League Island.  
SANDOVAL. At Annapolis.  
SIOUX (tug). At Portsmouth, N.H. Address there.  
SOLACE, Comdr. James H. Bull. Sailed May 21 from San Francisco for Honolulu.  
SUPPLY, Comdr. George L. Dyer. At Guam.  
SYLPH, Lieut. Frank T. Evans. At Washington. Address there.  
TACOMA, Comdr. Reginald F. Nicholson. Sailed May 19 from Honolulu for San Francisco.  
TECUMSEH (tug). Btsn. Martin Fritman. At Washington.  
TRAFFIC (tug). Navy yard, New York. Address there.  
TRITON (tug), Btsn. E. M. Isaac. At Washington. Address there.  
SANTEE, Lieut. Comdr. George M. Stoney. Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.  
SOUTHERY (prison ship), Lieut. Comdr. William Brauerseuther. At Portsmouth, N.H. Address there.  
UNCAS (tug). Btsn. Ernest V. Sandstrom. Arrived at San Juan May 19. Address San Juan, P.R.  
UNADILLA (tug). Navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.



VICKSBURG, Comdr. Arthur P. Nazro. Sailed May 22 from Hong Kong for Woonung.  
VIGILANT (tug). Training station, San Francisco, Cal. Address there.  
VIXEN (tender to Amphitrite). Lieut. Comdr. Charles C. Rogers. Arrived at Guantanamo May 20.  
WABAN (tug). At Pensacola. Address there.  
WAHNETA (tug). Navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.  
WASP, Bttn. Belmar H. Shepley. At Pensacola. Address there.  
WHEELING, Comdr. Edmund B. Underwood. Comdr. Charles E. Fox ordered to command. At Tutulla, Samoa. Mail address care Postmaster, San Francisco, Cal. Will be relieved by Adams. Wheeling will then proceed to Bremerton to be placed out of commission.  
YANKTON (tender to Franklin). At Norfolk.

## STATE NAUTICAL SCHOOL SHIPS.

ENTERPRISE (Massachusetts Nautical School Ship). Lieut. Comdr. William F. Low, retired. Address Boston, Mass.  
ST. MARY'S (New York Nautical School Ship). Comdr. G. C. Hanus, retired. At New London, Conn. to take on stores, and will sail from there about June 6 for Southampton, England. From Southampton after a fortnight's stay, the cruise will continue to Lisbon, Cadiz and Madeira. It is expected the vessel will sail from there early in September, arriving at New York about Oct. 1.  
SARTOGA (Pennsylvania Nautical School Ship). Comdr. George F. W. Holman. On cruise. Address mail to 16 North Delaware avenue, Philadelphia.

## RECEIVING SHIPS.

CONSTELLATION, Capt. William W. Mead. At Newport, R.I. (attached to training station).  
FRANKLIN, Capt. Charles M. Thomas. Norfolk, Va.  
HANCOCK, Capt. William H. Emory. At navy yard, New York.  
INDEPENDENCE, Capt. E. D. Taussig. Mare Island, Cal.  
LANCASTER, Capt. Conway H. Arnold. At League Island, Pa.  
PENSACOLA, Comdr. Jefferson F. Moser. San Francisco, Cal.  
PHILADELPHIA, Lieut. Comdr. Frank M. Bostwick. At navy yard, Puget Sound, Washington.  
RICHMOND (tender to Franklin). Lieut. Comdr. Frank M. Bennett. At Norfolk, Va.  
WABASH, Capt. George W. Pigman. Boston, Mass.

## TORPEDO FLOTILLAS.

In active service under command of Lieut. Marbury Johnston. Attached to Coast Squadron, North Atlantic Fleet. Address care of Postmaster, New York city.  
HOPKINS, Lieut. Montgomery M. Taylor. Sailed May 26 from Hampton Roads for Annapolis.  
LAWRENCE, Lieut. Andre M. Procter. Arrived at New Orleans May 25.  
STEWART, Lieut. Frederick A. Traut. At Norfolk under repairs.  
TRUXTON. Sailed May 26 from Hampton Roads for Annapolis.  
WORDEN, Lieut. Benjamin B. McCormick. Sailed May 26 from Hampton Roads for Annapolis.  
WHIPPLE, Lieut. Jehu V. Chase. Sailed May 26 from Hampton Roads for Annapolis.

## Torpedo Vessels on Special Service in Commission.

ADDER, Ensign Frank L. Pinney. At Norfolk.  
DUPONT. At Annapolis.  
GRAMPUS, Lieut. Frank H. Scofield. At Mare Island.  
PREBLE, Lieut. Theodore C. Fenton. Arrived at Terminal Island May 24.  
HOLLAND (submarine). Gunner Owen Hill. At Annapolis, Md.  
HULL, Lieut. Samuel S. Robinson. At Annapolis.  
MACDONOUGH, Lieut. Charles S. Bookwalter. At Norfolk.  
MERCASIN, Ensign Frank L. Pinney. At Norfolk.  
PERRY, Lieut. Frank H. Scofield. At San Francisco, Cal.  
PIKE, Lieut. Frank H. Scofield. At Mare Island.  
PLUNGER, Lieut. Charles P. Nelson. At Newport.  
PORPOISE, Lieut. Lloyd S. Shapley. At Newport.  
PORTER. At Norfolk.  
SHARK, Lieut. Paul B. Dungan. At Newport.  
WINSLOW, Lieut. E. W. McIntyre. At Newport.  
Flotilla in Commission in Reserve.  
Lieut. Frank H. Scofield in command.

At Norfolk Navy Yard. Address there, ERICSSON, FOOTE, DELONG, MACKENZIE, BAGLEY, BARNEY, BIDDLE, STOCKTON, THORNTON, GWIN, RODGERS, WILKES, SOMERS, TINGEY, CUSHING, BAILEY, TALBOT, PORTER and SHUBRICK.

## TRAINING SHIPS.

ADAMS, Comdr. Charles E. Fox. Comdr. Edmund B. Underwood ordered to command. Sailed May 16 from Honolulu for Tutulla. Has been ordered to relieve the Wheeling at Tutulla as station ship.  
MOHICAN, Comdr. F. H. Holmes. At Honolulu. Has been ordered to Olongapo as station ship.

## COLLIERS.

(Merchant officers and crew.)

HANNIBAL. Arrived at Horta, May 22.  
LEONIDAS. Arrived at Horta May 22.

## FISH COMMISSION.

ALBATROSS, Lieut. Franklin Swift, retired. Address Station D, San Francisco.  
FISH HAWK, Bttn. James A. Smith, retired. Address care U.S. Fish Commission, Washington, D.C.

## S.O. 56, MAY 19, 1904, NAVY DEPARTMENT.

Publishes an order requiring that there shall be a separate mailing of general orders, special orders and general court-martial orders.

## S.O. 57, MAY 19, 1904, NAVY DEPARTMENT.

Directs attention to the danger from flaming gas of the fire of breech loading guns.

## NAVY MAIL MATTER.

SUPPLEMENT TO G.O. 146, MAY 7, 1904, NAVY DEPT.

## Short-Paid Matter.

Q. Mail matter (foreign or domestic) addressed to officers or members of the crew of a vessel of war of the United States stationed abroad, on which the postage has not been fully prepaid, received at the post-office in the United States at which mails are made up and dispatched to such vessel, will be plainly marked with the amount of postage due thereon, which will be affixed thereto in postage due stamps, and, together with a postage due bill for such amount, will be enclosed by the postmaster at such office in a sealed package addressed to the commanding officer of the vessel and transmitted in the sealed sack sent to the vessel. As far as practicable, all pieces will be enclosed in the same package and at one time will show the name of the addressee and the amount of postage due on each piece. The commanding officer will require the addressee of each piece to deposit with him or the pay officer the amount of postage due thereon before delivery thereof is made. The postage due bill will be returned to the postmaster sending it, together with the amount thereof in ordinary postage stamps or a paymaster's check. In case of the failure or refusal of the addressee of any article to pay the postage due thereon, the article and the postage due bill

will be returned with the amount of due postage collected on the articles that have been delivered.

CHAS. H. DARLING, Acting Secretary.

## NAVY GAZETTE.

MAY 20.—Chief Bttn. J. J. Killin, detached Gloucester, etc.; to Washington, D.C., examination for retirement, then home and wait orders.  
Gun. J. F. Daniel, detached Kentucky; to home and wait orders.

Gun. O. Borgeson, detached Missouri; to Kentucky.  
Act. Gun. S. Danielak, detached Franklin, navy yard, Norfolk, Va., etc.; to Missouri.

Act. Gun. A. Barker, to naval torpedo station, Narragansett Bay, R.I.

Paym. Clk. G. Walters, resignation as paymaster's clerk in the Navy for duty on board Minneapolis accepted.

Paym. Clk. J. H. Albury, resignation as a paymaster's clerk in the Navy for duty at the naval station, Key West, Fla., accepted.

Paym. Clk. F. A. Davey, appointed fleet paymaster's clerk in the Navy for duty on board the Minneapolis.

MAY 21.—Capt. J. N. Hemphill, to navy yard, New York, N.Y., June 1, 1904, for duty as captain of yard.

Capt. T. Perry, detached navy yard, New York, N.Y., etc.; to navy yard, Pensacola, Fla., May 28, 1904, for duty as commandant, also duty as commandant Eighth Naval District.

Lieut. P. Bablin, to Washington, D.C.; report Navy Department for special temporary duty in connection with naval rifle team.

Lieut. L. M. Overstreet, commissioned a lieutenant in the Navy from Oct. 11, 1903.

Lieut. E. T. Pollock, detached Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md., etc.; to Chesapeake, as watch and division officer.

Surg. E. Thompson, commissioned a surgeon in the Navy from March 3, 1903.

Passed Asst. Surg. C. D. Langhorne, detached Monongahela, etc.; to Denver.

Asst. Surg. H. L. Brown, detached Lancaster, navy yard, League Island, Pa., etc.; to naval station, Guantanamo, Cuba, additional duty Monongahela.

Asst. Surg. J. H. Iden, to naval hospital, Philadelphia, Pa.

Asst. Surg. J. Flint, to naval hospital, Boston, Mass.

Asst. Surg. H. A. May, to Franklin, navy yard, Norfolk, Va.

Act. Bttn. H. C. Gunn, detached Hartford; to Prairie.

Pharm. E. Eagling, placed on the retired list of the Navy, May 19, 1904, (section 1453 Revised Statutes.)

## MAY 22—SUNDAY.

MAY 23.—Lieut. Comdr. R. T. Mulligan, to Narragansett Bay, R.I., June 1, 1904, for duty in attendance upon the course of instruction at the War College.

Lieut. G. C. Sweet, orders May 3, 1904, modified; detached Bureau of Equipment, Navy Department, Washington, D.C.

Bttn. J. McGrath, orders to Denver revoked; to home and three months' sick leave.

Act. Bttn. F. W. Metters, detached Wyoming; to Pensacola, naval training station, San Francisco, Cal.

Asst. Paym. W. D. Sharp, detached Franklin, navy yard, Norfolk, Va., etc., June 27, 1904; to duty as pay officer of the destroyers Stewart, Lawrence, Macdonough, and Hull, June 30, 1904.

Asst. Paym. C. G. Mayo, orders of May 18, 1904, modified; to duty as pay officer of destroyers Whipple, Worden, Truxton and Hopkins.

Gun. J. Hill, detached Pensacola, naval training station, San Francisco, Cal., etc.; leave one month; then await orders to sea.

Pharm. E. Eagling, retired, detached Yokohama Hospital, Japan; to leave abroad.

Paym. Clk. C. S. West, appointed April 4, 1904, for duty on board Raleigh.

Paym. Clk. J. F. Essary, appointed May 21, 1904, for duty at navy yard, Norfolk, Va.

MAY 24.—Capt. U. Seebree, additional duty as member Board of Inspection and Survey, Washington, D.C., June 8, 1904.

Lieut. Comdr. W. L. Howard, detached Illinois; to home and wait orders.

Lieut. Comdr. G. R. Clark, to Prairie, as executive officer, June 10, 1904.

Lieut. Comdr. H. H. Hosley, detached Buffalo; to Washington, D.C., and report to Navy Department for examination.

Lieut. Comdr. W. B. Caperton, detached Prairie; to home and wait orders.

Lieut. Comdr. T. D. Griffin, detached naval station, Charleston, S.C., etc.; to Buffalo, as executive officer, sailing from New York, N.Y., June 1, 1904.

Lieut. O. D. Duncan, detached naval torpedo station, Narragansett Bay, R.I., etc.; to Washington, D.C., June 1, 1904, examination for retirement; then home and wait orders.

Lieut. L. Shane, detached Lancaster, navy yard, League Island, Pa., etc.; to Buffalo via Dixie.

Lieut. J. D. McDonald, detached Buffalo; to Washington, D.C., and report to Navy Department for examination.

Naval Constr. J. F. Hanscom, placed on the retired list of the Navy from May 21, 1904, (section 1444 of the R.S.) with rank of rear admiral.

Surg. C. T. Hibbert, detached Franklin, navy yard, Norfolk, Va., etc., June 1, 1904; to duty in charge of the naval hospital, Cavite, P.I., sailing from San Francisco, Cal., June 11, 1904.

Surg. A. R. Wentworth, to Franklin, navy yard, Norfolk, Va., June 1, 1904.

Surg. P. A. Lovering, detached duty in charge naval hospital, Cavite, P.I., etc.; to home and wait orders.

Passed Asst. Surg. F. M. Furlong, to Naval Museum of Hygiene and Medical School, Washington, D.C., for temporary duty.

Asst. Surg. P. E. McDonnold, to Naval Museum of Hygiene and Medical School, Washington, D.C., for temporary duty.

Asst. Surg. J. L. Belknap, to naval hospital, New York, N.Y.

Asst. Surg. L. H. Wheeler, to naval hospital, Boston, Mass.

Bttn. J. W. Stoakley, detached Santee, Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md., etc.; to Hancock, navy yard, New York, N.Y.

MAY 25.—Rear Admiral R. D. Evans, haul down flag on board the Kentucky, May 30, 1904; to home and wait orders.

Comdr. W. H. Turner, to the Naval War College, June 23, 1904, for duty in attendance upon the course of instruction at the War College.

Lieut. Comdr. F. L. Chapin, detached duty on staff of Rear Admiral Evans on board the Kentucky; to Bureau of Navigation, Navy Department, Washington, D.C., for special temporary duty.

Lieut. Comdr. H. M. Dombagh, to the Naval War College, June 1, 1904, for duty in attendance upon the course of instruction.

Lieut. C. F. Preston, detached command Sylph, etc.; leave two weeks, then to Kentucky.

Lieut. F. T. Evans, detached duty on staff of Rear Admiral Evans on board the Kentucky; to command Sylph, with additional duty in charge of the seamen's quarters, navy yard, Washington, D.C.

Lieut. F. L. Chadwick, to Coasters Harbor Island, Narragansett Bay, R.I., June 1, 1904, for duty in attendance upon the course of instruction at the War College.

Lieut. P. Symington, to navy yard, New York, N.Y., for duty as assistant to the inspector of ordnance at that yard.

Pay Insp. J. S. Phillips, commissioned a pay inspector in the Navy from April 13, 1904.

Act. Bttn. A. Hamilton, to Hancock, navy yard, New York, N.Y., for temporary duty.

Act. Bttn. A. D. Warwick, to Hancock, navy yard, New York, N.Y., for temporary duty.

War. Mach. F. D. Burns, detached Florida; to Hancock, navy yard, New York, N.Y.

War. Mach. J. Quill, to Florida.

War. Mach. J. H. Morrison, detached duty Cramp & Sons, Philadelphia, Pa., etc.; to Denver.

Act. War. Mach. G. Williams, detached Kentucky; to home, leave one month, then wait orders.

Act. War. Mach. A. D. Devine, detached Kentucky; to home, leave one month, then wait orders.

MAY 26.—Rear Admiral C. E. Clark, additional duty as president of Naval Examining and Naval Retiring Board, Washington, June 11.

Rear Admiral J. C. Watson, detached duty as president of Naval Examining and Naval Retiring Boards, Washington, June 10, and carry out orders of March 31, 1904.

Comdr. N. E. Mason, to Bureau of Ordnance, Navy Department, for special duty.

Comdr. L. C. Hellner, detached command Yankee; to home and wait orders.

Comdr. G. W. Ments, to command Yankee, June 15.

Ensign J. T. Beckner, detached duty in charge of naval recruiting party No. 6, to Washington to settle accounts, then await orders.

Lieut. G. T. Emmons, retired, special duty at Valdez, Alaska, in connection with an investigation on the subject of natives of Alaska.

Pay Dir. W. W. Galt, detached Kentucky, June 30; to home and wait orders.

Paym. H. E. Jewett, to Kentucky, June 30.

Civil Engr. A. J. Menocal, additional duty to superintend the construction of the naval hospital to be erected in Washington.

Act. Gunners U. G. Chipman, C. J. Miller, A. Anderson, F. Heins, W. H. Leitch, E. Kellenberger, E. Swanson, H. Webb, W. T. Baxter and K. J. Egan, appointed acting gunners from May 25, and will proceed to naval torpedo station, Narragansett Bay, R.I., for course of instruction in torpedoes.

## REVENUE CUTTER ORDERS.

The following Revenue Cutter Service orders have been issued:

MAY 19.—Capt. P. W. Thompson, is ordered to hold himself in readiness for duty in command of the Dexter which will be assigned to Porto Rican waters.

MAY 20.—3d Lieut. F. C. Billard, is granted four days' leave.

First Lieut. F. J. Haake, is granted thirty-six days' leave.

Capt. O. D. Myrick, is ordered to cruise with his command, the Bear, in Bering Sea for the protection of the fur seal industry.

MAY 21.—Cadet G. E. Wilcox, is detached from the Chase and is ordered to the Mohawk.

Cadets M. S. Hay, G. C. Alexander, T. G. Crapster, W. T. Stromberg and G. E. Wilcox are commissioned as 3d lieutenants.

MAY 23.—Lieut. Randolph Ridgely, is ordered to the Rush.

Third Lieut. G. C. Alexander, is detached from the Chase and is ordered to the Algonquin.

MAY 24.—Chief Engr. D. F. Bowen, is granted thirty days' extension of leave.

Capt. F. M. Dunwoody, commanding the Perry, is ordered with his command to duty in Alaskan waters.

Second Lieut. A. M. Gamble, is detached from the Windom and is ordered to the Dexter.

Third Lieut. W. T. Stromberg, is detached from the Chase and is ordered to the Dallas.

Third Lieut. T. G. Crapster, is detached from the Chase and is ordered to the Seminole.

MAY 25.—3d Asst. Engr. R. B. Adams, is detached from the Algonquin and is ordered to the Seminole.

First Asst. Engr. M. N. Usina, is detached from the Seminole and is ordered to the Algonquin.

MAY 26.—3d Lieut. B. H. Camden, is granted five days' leave.

Stanley V. Parker of Ohio, P. F. Roach of Wisconsin, Joseph T. Drake of New York, and R. L. Jack of Virginia, have been appointed cadets in the Revenue Cutter Service.

The Treasury Department this week received the itinerary of the training ship Chase, referred to in the Journal of May 21. The Chase will sail from Baltimore on June 1 direct for Cadiz, Spain, and will visit in turn a port in Madeira, Ponta del Gardo, Azores, and will return to the Chesapeake Bay about September.

## VESSELS OF THE REVENUE CUTTER SERVICE.

ALGONQUIN—Capt. F. G. Wadsworth. Boston, Mass.

ARCATA—Lieut. H. G. Hamlet. Port Townsend, Wash.

BEAR—Capt. O. D. Myrick. Ordered to cruise in Behring Sea.

BOUTWELL—Capt. W. S. Howland. At Newbern, N.C.

CALUMET—At New York, N.Y.

CHASE (practice ship)—Capt. W. E. Reynolds. At South Baltimore, Md.

COLFAX—First Lieut. John C. Moore. At Arundel Cove, Md.

DALLAS—Capt. J. E. Butt. At Ogdensburg, N.Y.

DEXTER—Capt. P. W. Thompson. Will cruise in Porto Rican waters.

FESSENDEN—Baltimore, Md., for repairs.

FORWARD—Capt. H. M. Broadbent. At Key West Fla.

GALVESTON—Capt. W. H. Cushing. At South Baltimore, Md., for repairs.

GOLDEN GATE—First Lieut. J. C. Cantwell. At San Francisco, Cal.

GRANT—Capt. D. F. Tozier. At Port Townsend, Wash.

GRESHAM—Capt. T. D. Walker. At New York, N.Y.

GUTHRIE—Capt. T. W. Lay, retired. At Baltimore, Md.

HAMILTON—Capt. A. P. R. Hanks. At Port Tampa, Fla.

HARTLEY—At San Francisco, Cal.

HUDSON—Lieut. H. B. West. At New York, N.Y.

MCCULLOCH—Capt. H. B. Rogers. At Sausalito, Cal.

MACKINAC—At New York.

MANHATTAN—Capt. L. N. Stodder, retired. At New York, N.Y.

MANNING—Capt. F. Tuttle, Sausalito, Cal.

MOHAWK—Jersey City, N.J.

MORRILL—Capt. A. B. Davis, retired. At Milwaukee, Wis.

ONONDAGA—Capt. W. G. Ross. At Baltimore, Md.

PERRY—Capt. F. M. Dunwoody. Will cruise in Alaskan waters.

RUSH—Capt. C. C. Fenger. At Sitka, Alaska.

SEMINOLE—Capt. D. P. Foley. New York, N.Y.

SLOOP SPERRY—First Lieut. D. F. A. de Otte. At Patchogue, N.Y.

THETIS—Capt. O. C. Hamlet, Honolulu, H.I.

TUSCARORA—Capt. D. A. Hall. At Milwaukee, Wis.

WASHINGTON—Capt. J. C. Mitchell, retired. At Philadelphia, Pa.

WINDOM—Capt. G. E. McConnell. At Baltimore, Md.

WINNISIMMET—Capt. H. Emory, Boston, Mass.

WINONA—Capt. E. C. Chaytor. At Sheldoboro, Miss.

WOODBURY—Capt. O. S. Wiley. At Portland, Me.



# THE STORY OF AMERICA'S GIBRALTAR

RISE OF THE PRUDENTIAL TO GREATNESS—FOUNDED ON THE BROAD IDEA OF DEMOCRACY—INSURANCE  
ADJUSTED TO AMERICAN NEEDS AND CONDITIONS—BRILLIANT RECORD OF AN UNPRECEDENTED GROWTH

By HERBERT S. HOUSTON

(Photographically illustrated by Arthur Hewitt.)



ANTONIO and the other merchants of Venice would surely wonder if they could see Gibraltar turned into a business force as tangible as one of their ships. They knew the great rock as Calpe, one of the Pillars of Hercules, but it had no definite commercial value on the Rialto. So far is medieval Italy from modern America. But out from the former went a young Genoese to Spain and, later, on into the unknown west to find a new continent, and there, in time, grew up a republic, full of an abounding life. In

it was freedom of opportunity, a real democracy of worth. It became a country of big things, of enterprises that amazed the world. One of these, desiring an impressive symbol of strength, reached across the Atlantic and grasped Gibraltar, one of the Pillars of Hercules.

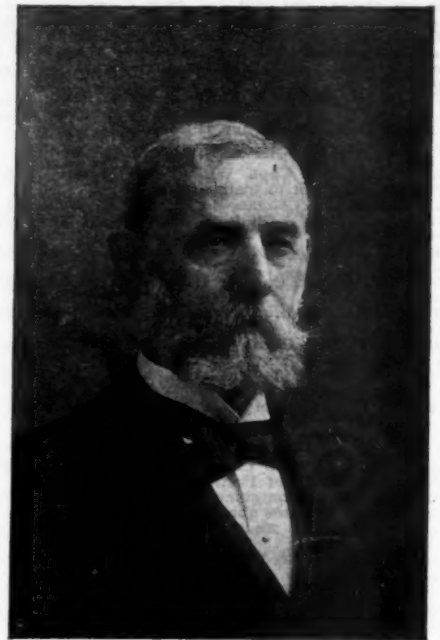
Before millions of people that great symbol has been presented in the leading magazines and newspapers until Gibraltar has come to be almost a synonym for the Prudential. And the Prudential has grown steadily in strength and greatness up to its symbol. The Venetian merchants, or those from the Genoa of Columbus, would not wonder, if they could read this record of growth, why Gibraltar and Prudential have come to be interchangeable terms. In fact, that record is one of such achievement that even twentieth-century Americans, wonder-proof as they are, get a genuine thrill of surprise in hearing it. Let it be told in as dry a chronicle as that of

the venerable Bede, and still it will command attention. Ten years after the close of the Civil War—a period so recent that its history has scarcely been written—the Prudential was established in Newark. As if fore-knowing the great rock to which it would grow it began its foundation in a basement office. It was like the beginning of the New York Herald by Bennett, the elder, in a basement on Ann Street. But it would be an idle play with words to make a basement office the real foundation of the Prudential. It was something much deeper down than that—nothing else than the bed-rock American principle of democracy. The Prudential applied the democratic principle to life insurance. As Senator Dryden, of New Jersey, the founder of the company, has said: "Life insurance is of the most value when most widely distributed. The Prudential and the companies like it are cultivating broadly and soundly among the masses the idea of life insurance protection. To them is being carried the gospel of self-help, protection, and a higher life."

And what has been the result of the democratic American principle worked out in life insurance? In 1875, the first policy was written in the Prudential. At the end of 1903 there were 5,447,307 policies in force on the books of the company, representing nearly a billion dollars. The assets in 1876 were \$2,232, while twenty-seven years later, in 1903, they were more than 30,000 times greater, or \$72,712,435.44, the liabilities at the same time being \$62,578,410.81. This is a record of growth that is without precedent in insurance and that is hard to match in the whole range of industry. The rise of the Prudential to greatness reads like a romance in big figures, but, in fact, it is a record of business expansion that has been as natural as the growth of an oak. The corn crop of the country seems too big for comprehension until one sees the vast fields of the Middle West, and then it appears as simple as the growth of a single stalk. So with the Prudential. To say that, in ten years, the company's income grew from something more than \$9,000,000 a year to more than \$39,000,000 last year is amazing as a general statement, but when made in relation to the broad principles on which that

growth has been based, it becomes as much a matter of course as the corn crop. There is no mystery about it; but there is in it, from the day when the principles were planted in Newark until these great harvest days, the genuine American spirit of achievement, strong, hopeful, and expansive.

The Prudential Insurance Company of America is a national institution. It was founded to provide insur-



U. S. SENATOR JOHN F. DRYDEN  
President of The Prudential

ance for the American people on the broadest possible basis, consistent with strength and safety. It does not write insurance abroad. In the fullest sense it has worked out the democratic idea of safe insurance for the great masses of the American people. It has adjusted its policies to American conditions; it has based its dividends on the earning power of American investments; it has placed its premium rates on the American tables of vital statistics; in a word, it was intended to be and it has become an insurance company for the American people. And they have met the Prudential's broad American principles with a broad American support, and, as a result, the company's marvelous growth has come as naturally as the full ear on the stalk. But, as the full ear is always on a stalk that has been cultivated, so too, the growth from the Prudential's principles has come through



THE PRUDENTIAL HOME OFFICE BUILDINGS  
Newark, N. J.

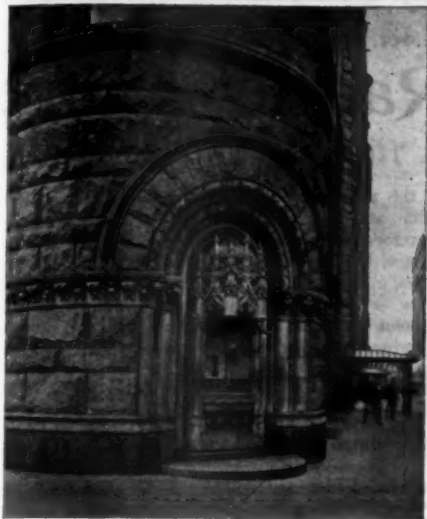


ENTRANCE TO MAIN BUILDING

their spread by an organization that is a marvel of efficiency.

And right here is the most stirring chapter of the Prudential's rise to greatness. Just as Grant and Lee organized their armies, or as Kourapatkin and Yamagata plan their campaigns in Asia, so does the Prudential work out its national insurance propaganda. The company's organization is essentially military. It is a wonderful combination of big grasp and outlook with the most painstaking thoroughness and system in details. And, as is always the case in every organization that throbs throughout with intelligent energy, there is a man at the center of it. This man has a constructive imagination lighting up a New England brain. To business prudence there is added the large vision which sweeps the horizon for opportunity. Naturally, to such





A CORNER FOUNTAIN

a vision the application of the democratic idea to insurance was an opportunity of the first magnitude. When seen, it was grasped and developed. The Prudential was founded. In the most careful way its idea was tested, just as the Secretary of Agriculture tests seeds at the government's experiment farms. Here was where prudence kept the large vision in proper focus. Gradually the idea took root and grew. Year after year, the Prudential added to its number of policyholders. And all the time the company was working out a more liberal basis for its democratic idea. But each time that a more liberal policy was offered it was fully tested. "Progress with strength" is the way President Dryden describes the company's principle of growth—the results, clearly, of vision and prudence. At the end of ten years of this method of growth, the company reached the point where, it was believed, insurance could be safely offered for any amount with premiums payable on any plan, either in weekly instalments or at longer periods. Within the five years 1886 to 1890 inclusive, the company's assets increased nearly fivefold, from \$1,040,816 to \$5,084,895, and the amount of insurance in force from \$40,266,445 to \$139,163,654.

The Prudential had found itself. The idea of democratic insurance had been fully tested and adjusted to



SECTION OF TYPEWRITING ROOM.

the needs and conditions of the American people. Then, with a boldness which only large vision could have quickened, the plan was formed to make the Prudential's idea known in every section of the country. Gibraltar was chosen as the symbol of the company's strength, and advertising—the telling of the Prudential idea to the people—was begun. At that time insurance advertising was a sea as unknown as the Atlantic when Columbus set sail from Palos. But, with a map of the United States for chart and a live idea for compass, the Prudential took passage in nearly every important magazine in the country, and thus safely made port in millions of homes. As the insurance idea was carried broadcast in this wide publicity, it was followed up by the well-drilled army of Prudential agents, some of whom have been with the company for over a quarter-century, working in almost every State of the Union. They have the zeal of Crusaders, and it is kept at ardent pitch through an organization that could not fail to produce a wonderful esprit de corps. Wise direction and constant encouragement come from the home office, and then the company's agents are grouped in districts, under superintendents and assistant superintendents, managers, general agents, and special agents, and in each district a strong spirit of



A MACHINE THAT ALMOST THINKS

emulation is developed by human contact and co-operation. Weekly meetings are held, and the problems of wisely presenting insurance are discussed. Comparative records of the men are kept in many districts, and prizes are offered for those writing the largest volume of business, for those making the greatest individual increase, and for many other contests. This wholesome rivalry produces an alertness and industry which



A BEAUTIFUL DETAIL OF THE ARCHITECTURE

are to the company an invaluable asset in human efficiency. A few weeks after this journal appears, probably 2,000 agents of the Prudential—those who have made the best records for the year—will be brought to Newark from all parts of the country. They will, of course, visit the home offices and come in contact with the directing centre of their wonderful organization.

And, after all, there is no place where one feels the greatness of the Prudential quite so much as in the vast granite piles which have been raised for the company's home buildings. They rise above the Jersey meadows as Gibraltar does above the sea, a convincing witness, surely, to the growth and to the strength of the Prudential. But they are not a cold, gray rock, but a



ENTRANCE TO MAIN OFFICES

living organism throbbing from vital contact with millions of policyholders. There are now four of these great buildings, all occupied by the company. In one of them is the Prudential's publishing plant, which, in equipment, surprising as this may seem, is equal to that of almost any publishing house in the country. Millions of booklets, two publications for the company—one, "The Prudential," with a circulation of more than two millions—and the policies are all printed here, besides no end of commercial printing for the home office and for the district agencies. The big composing room, the press-room with its eighteen presses, the bindery with its folding, cutting, sewing and numbering machines, are models of cleanliness and light. But, for that matter, all the buildings are as spick and span as a man-o'-war. There are subways, well-lighted, under the streets, connecting the different buildings. In every way there has been, in the arrangements, a conservation of energy and time to produce economy and efficiency in carrying on the company's vast business.

To-day the Prudential is paying over 300 claims a day, or about forty each working hour. On many policies, settlement is made within a few hours by the superintendent of the district; on the large policies, a report is sent immediately to the home office and settlement authorized by telegraph. And on over 45 per cent. of the claims, more money is paid than the policy calls for. From the beginning the Prudential has followed lines of great liberality, whether in dealing with the family where the policy is kept in the bureau drawer, or with the estate of the millionaire.

The Prudential has been most liberal in its treatment of Army and Navy policyholders. Recently the Company made a thorough investigation, at the suggestion of Manager A. W. McNeil, of the conditions surrounding Army and Navy officers in times of peace and war. It resulted in the Company's abolishing all extra premiums on Army officers' policies, thus practically extending to them the same Life Insurance privileges as enjoyed by civilians. That it was a good move by the Company is indicated by the correspondingly large increase in new insurance writings on the lives of Army and Navy men.

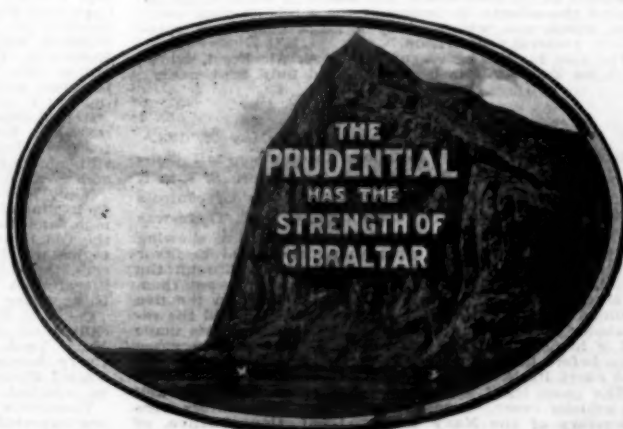
It would be interesting to describe the broad activities that hum in the great buildings at Newark, but they would more than require an entire article themselves. So, too, with the equipment and furnishings of the buildings which, in the way of complete adjustment to their particular work, are probably unequalled in the world.



A SECTION OF COMPOSING ROOM

For example, in the actuarial department is a card machine—invented by the actuary of the company—which can do all but think. But many of these things, in miniature, will be seen by the thousands who go to the World's Fair at St. Louis. They will find in the Prudential's exhibit in the Palace of Education a fine model of all the buildings, and also the fullest data concerning life insurance that have ever been brought together.

But the last word about the Prudential is not told at any Exposition. It is found in the 5,500,000 policies which form a stupendous exhibit on the value of life insurance in developing thrift, safe investment, and home protection in a nation. Of course, such an exhibit could never have been possible if the Prudential had not worked out safe policies that would meet the broad needs of the American people.





## ANNUAL EXERCISES AT WEST POINT.

The annual examinations at the Military Academy were completed this week with the examination of the 1st class in law and history, its examination in engineering occurring on the previous day, and in ordnance and gunnery on Monday. The 2d class was examined in astronomy on Monday and in chemistry on Tuesday; the 3d class in Spanish on Monday, and in mathematics on Tuesday; the 4th class in French on Monday and in mathematics on Tuesday. The examinations of the 1st class in ordnance and gunnery and engineering were oral, the other examinations written. On the afternoon of Monday the 1st class were exercised in the school of the troop on the Cavalry plain, and the 4th class in military gymnastics in the gymnasium Tuesday. The corps of cadets was divided into two bodies for the evolution of minor tactical problems. A defending white force of two companies and two machine guns was attacked by a blue force of four companies and two mountain guns advancing from Corawall, making a frontal and flank attack, mountain guns firing from Cemetery Hill.

On Wednesday the entire corps engaged in outdoor military calisthenics on the grass plain; the 1st and 3d classes practised with machine guns on the target range where the 4th class also engaged in rifle practice and the 1st and 2d classes pack train and mountain gun exercise. Thursday was devoted to an outdoor meet on the grass plain in the forenoon and a polo game between cadet teams in the afternoon. The exercises of the week closed on Friday with a review and school of the field battery on the Cavalry plain, members of the 1st class acting as officers and drivers, and the 3d class as cannoneers. The other exercises of the day were tent pitching by the 1st, 3d and 4th classes, company extended order, practical military engineering outdoors, and school of the trooper in the riding hall.

The exercises will be resumed on Monday and Tuesday, June 13 and 14, and the graduating exercises will take place on Wednesday, June 15, at 10:30 a. m. The memory of Major Albert Gallatin Forse, of the class of 1865, who was killed in the action at San Juan Hill, Cuba, is honored in the name of the encampment of this year, "Camp Forse." The cadets go into camp on June 16.

West Point, N.Y., May 24, 1904.

The visit of the Board of Visitors this year has been marked by a number of unusual features. It is ten days earlier in point of time than usual. An innovation, which is appreciated by those accustomed to the old established order of things, is the opportunity given to the board this year to witness the daily routine of drill and study previous to the beginning of the annual examinations. On Friday and Saturday the section rooms were visited.

On Saturday afternoon a practice game of polo was played by the cadets and the board were interested spectators.

The review and reception on Friday afternoon, May 20, were carried out in accordance with time-honored custom. General Mills, wearing the uniform of his new rank, led the line of officers (the staff of the Superintendent and the academic staff), to the hotel shortly after 4 o'clock. Here introductions were made, and the board was escorted to the reviewing stand. The following were in line: Brig. Gen. John M. Wilson, retired, president of the Board of Visitors; Prof. Brewster O. Higley, Athens, Ohio, secretary; Gen. James R. Carnahan, Indianapolis, Ind.; Gen. A. B. Wozencraft, Dallas, Tex.; Hon. A. G. Weissert, Milwaukee, Wis.; Col. Allan C. Bakewell, New York, N.Y.; Hon. Hernandez D. Money, Carrollton, Miss., vice-president; Hon. Thaddeus M. Mahon, Chambersburg, Pa.; Hon. Robert F. Broussard, New Iberia, La.; Mr. Henry Van Kleeck, Denver, Colo. Hon. Francis L. Warren, of Cheyenne, Wyo., did not reach the post until Sunday night. Hon. George W. Prince, Galesburg, Ill., has not yet reported. Very few ladies accompanied the board this year. With Mr. Van Kleeck were Mrs. Van Kleeck and his mother and sister, Mrs. William Budd, of New York, and Mrs. Quincy O'M. Gilmore, Miss Warren and Miss Rollins accompanying Senator Warren who arrived on Saturday.

The quarters of the Superintendent were thronged on Friday afternoon. After witnessing the review, which was executed faultlessly, all adjourned to the Superintendent's quarters where the guests were welcomed by Gen. and Mrs. Mills. The officers and ladies of the post were presented to the members of the board. An open-air concert followed the reception and then all witnessed the evening parade. In the evening a concert was given on the lawn in front of the hotel, at which an excellent program was rendered under the skillful direction of Mr. George Essigke.

The visit of the cadet baseball team to Annapolis to meet the naval cadets in the annual game was the theme of general interest on Saturday. The team left on Friday and returned Sunday evening. When the result of the game—West Point 8, Annapolis 2—was announced at the post on Saturday evening, rousing cheers were given for the victorious team.

A cadet hop was given in Cullum hall on Saturday evening.

The Board of Visitors attended the services at Memorial hall, conducted by the chaplain, on Sunday morning. Examinations were begun on Monday morning. The following is the order of procedure this year: The examinations in the various departments will be conducted by department committees consisting of the head of the department, his senior assistant, and the instructors of the class which is being examined.

The physical examination of the members of the 1st class was begun on Monday morning. There are 125 members of the graduating class, and the class of 1904 will be the largest in the history of the academy. The following are the star members: 1. Charles R. Pettis, Mississippi; 2. Ralph T. Ward, Colorado; 3. John J. Kingman, Tennessee; 4. Robert P. Howell, Jr., North Carolina; 5. William D. A. Anderson, Virginia.

Several of the members of the Board of Visitors accompanied the officers in charge of the minor tactical exercise, which was witnessed by a large number of spectators yesterday afternoon.

The sale for the benefit of the Fresh Air Fund, scheduled for Tuesday, has been postponed until next week.

## NAVAL ACADEMY.

Annapolis, May 27, 1904.

West Point defeated Annapolis in the baseball game played here on Saturday, May 21, by a score of 8 to 2, thus making the result of the annual series of contests in their favor just as the football games are. There was no marked difference in the fielding or batting showing of the teams, although what there was stood in favor of the visitors, but Annapolis lost chiefly through the inability of Needham, the Annapolis twirler to put them over the plate. He gave ten bases on balls in the five innings he lasted. His successor, Hughes, pitched the remainder of the game and not a hit or a run was made off of him, although, of course, West Point had the game won before he went in, and it may be that the Army did not exert itself.

The game itself was a most interesting social as well as athletic event. Among the distinguished visitors were Secretary of the Navy Moody, Lieut. Gen. Chaffee, of the Army, Governor Warfield, of Maryland, and Col. Rob-

ert M. Thompson, of New York. At least 6,000 persons were present.

Hughes has the credit of bringing in all the Navy's runs as his double over second scored Theobald and Gill, the former having received a pass to first and the latter singling.

The teams were as follows:

Annapolis: Pegram, 1b.; Spofford, rf.; McWhorter, 2b.; Cohen, cf.; Goldthwaite, lf.; Stiles, c.; Theobald, 3b.; Gill, ss.; Needham, p.; Hughes, p.  
West Point: Winston, cf.; Rockwell, rf.; Crain, 3b.; Graves, 1b.; Hackett, c.; Whipple, lf.; Gardiner, 2b.; Pritchett, ss.; Carter, p.

First base on balls—Off Needham, 10; off Hughes, 3; off Carter, 3. First base on errors—Pegram. Two-base hits—Crain and Cohen. Struck out—By Needham, 5; by Hughes, 1; by Carter, 10. Hit by pitcher—Goldthwaite. Umpire—Mr. Laughlin.

Annapolis won the double header boat race from Georgetown on Saturday last in nearly record time for the two mile course, and the second crew of the same institution pulled out ahead of its rival's juniors. The race was, by far, the most exciting aquatic event that ever took place here, the boats overlapping at the finish and less than two lengths separating the first and fourth boat.

The start was scheduled for 10:30, but was delayed nearly two hours on account of rough water. It was finally rowed on a course above the bridges in the Severn River. A strong breeze was blowing nearly down the river, and to this the remarkable time is due in a measure. The crews were not unequal in average weight and the character and time of their strokes were remarkably alike, ranging from about 29 to 32 a minute.

Georgetown's Varsity led during the whole course except the last quarter of a mile by about a length, but here the Navy spurred and closed up the gap and then gradually forged ahead, winning by a little over half a length. The Navy's second crew was nearly a length behind Georgetown's first and the Georgetown second crew about four feet behind. The times were 9:41 2-5, 9:42 3-5, 9:45 and 9:45 1-5. The Navy's victory to-day nearly but not quite wipes out the defeat by Georgetown last season. Then both of the Navy's crews were defeated by both of those from Georgetown in a race where all four crews started together as they did to-day. The Navy succeeded to-day in coming in winning in its own class.

The officials were: Referee, Mr. Magruder; starter, Mr. Glendon; judges, Commander Bartlett, Messrs. Wefers and Kennedy.

Extremely interesting and imposing drills have been held on the afternoons of this week at the Naval Academy. The first three days the drills consisted of joint infantry and artillery movements, one battalion taking part in each branch. Thursday and Friday the whole battalion gave infantry drills accompanied by the Naval Academy band. On Saturday the whole battalion will go through the seamanship drill as it will be exhibited during June week. Dress parades took place every evening except Saturday.

A rifle match between members of the Maryland National Guard and a team of midshipmen has been fixed to take place at the Academy range beginning Saturday afternoon, May 28, at two o'clock. Major S. J. Fort will have charge of the guardsmen and Midshipman William S. McClintic, of Fort Lewis, Va., will captain the team of midshipmen. There will be six members to the team and the ranges will be 300 and 500 yards. This is the first time that a team of midshipmen has entered a rifle competition with outside marksmen.

Midshipman Conant Taylor, of Brooklyn, N.Y., has been successful in winning the pair of binocular glasses offered each year by Col. R. M. Thompson to the midshipman showing the greatest skill in handling small boats. This was tested in a novel manner, the prize going to the skipper who succeeded in picking up the greatest number of buoys placed at different points in the river. Four class boats raced yesterday and the third class won. Each of the members of the winning crew handled a boat to-day and Midshipman Taylor won.

## NEW ENGLAND NOTES.

Boston, Mass., May 25, 1904.

Col. James A. Frye, commanding the 1st Heavy Artillery, M.V.M., has reason to feel proud of the showing made by the two battalions on Wednesday evening when they gave their annual parade and review. Owing to the fatal illness of the mother of Brig. Gen. T. R. Mathews the review was received by Gen. W. R. Bancroft and the staff of the 1st Brigade, M.V.M. A feature of the evening was the presence of the survivors of the famous 1st Volunteer Infantry, who carried the old colors of '61 and were tendered honors by the younger men. Only two of the battalions could be present, and they were commanded by Majors Dyer and Quimby. The other battalion (called the Cape Battalion) was represented by Major Nutter and other officers. After the review the men were addressed by Colonel Frye, who presented a number of trophies—the long service medals—the drum major, James F. Clark, taking the lead, having served thirty-five years in the regiment. Lieut. Col. Charles B. Woodman and Major Dyer came next with a record of twenty-five years each.

Earlier in the day Colonels Frye and Woodman inspected the Tech. Battalion in the South Armory and found much to praise in their work under Lieut. Rupert D. Worcester, acting military instructor.

It was a delightful reception tendered Rear Admiral Mortimer L. Johnson at the navy yard Friday last, attended by four hundred or more of the Army and Navy set and by many civilians gathered to do honor to the retiring commandant, who is beloved by all who know him. Among familiar faces noted were Capt. and Mrs. E. K. Moore, Capt. and Mrs. G. W. Pigman, Miss Pigman, Chaplain Tribou, of the Washab, Capt. J. R. Selfridge and Miss Selfridge, Pay Insp. and Mrs. Harry R. Sullivan, Capt. Charles R. Lloyd, U.S.A., Lieut. Comdr. Henry Minett, Rear Admiral John F. Merry, retired, Lieut. and Mrs. Brainerd Taylor, of Fort Banks, Col. James Forney, U.S.M.C., Col. and Mrs. Allen C. Kelton, U.S.M.C., Capt. and Mrs. Fred W. Plater, U.S.A., Lieut. John B. Roberts, Jr., U.S.A., of Fort Warren, Lieut. Leonard T. Waldron and Paul D. Bunker, U.S.A., Lieut. and Mrs. Robert M. Thornburg, U.S.A., Major and Mrs. John J. Miller, 19th Inf., Dr. and Mrs. Rucker, of the Marine Hospital, a number of assistant naval constructors from the M.I.T. and notable civilians.

It is decided that the 2d Brigade, M.V.M., go to Manassas in September, the State paying officers and men for eight days service, but not for transportation, a firm stand having been taken by General Dalton against this added expense.

Many invitations are out from the A. & H. A. Co. for their annual field day, drum head election on the common, and banquet. Monday next they will assemble in the Old South Church, Copley Square, for services; then to historic Boston Common to commission the new officers, the reigning Colonel to be "reduced to the ranks," literally. A reception and banquet will follow in Faneuil Hall, where their armory is located.

Col. and Mrs. Samuel M. Mills were among the recent callers on Rear Admiral Johnson at the Charlestown Navy Yard, it being the initial visit of Colonel Mills. Every honor was paid the commanding officer of the United States Army here, and a return visit was made by Admiral Johnson a few days later.

To-morrow is field day at Fort Banks and great things are expected of the men who are on their mettle, now that the competition has become so keen. Mrs. James

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F. Howell, wife of Captain Howell, field day officer, will entertain friends at luncheon at their quarters.

Concerts by the 10th Artillery Band are greatly enjoyed, especially by visitors at the post, among them of late Gen. and Mrs. Harrison Gray Otis, who have a handsome summer home at Great Head, near Point Shirley made famous by the late Mr. Taft.

Capt. Elmer W. Hubbard, U.S.A., of Fort Revere, Hull, has petitioned the county commissioners of Plymouth county for authority to have Nantasket avenue set off for the benefit of the U.S. Government, as he requires more room. There is some vigorous opposition on the part of Hull natives, yet the case is under advisement.

A permanent garrison is now established at Fort Andrews on Peddocks Island, across from Fort Warren, made possible by the arrival of the 59th Company from San Juan, P.R. With the battery are seven wives all far from their "native heath." All are quartered in tents for the present.

A handsome flag was presented the Gen. Adelbert Ames Command of the U.S.W.V. at Lowell, Friday last, by Miss Brazier, State officer for the Auxiliary Spanish War Veterans, in the name of the Edith Prescott Wolcott Auxiliary named for the wife of the late Roger Wolcott, War Governor of '98. The colors, with a guard of honor, were carried around the large assembly hall to the music of the "Star Spangled Banner" all rising. A neat sum was raised by the dance which followed, for the Memorial Day work at hand in decorating the soldiers graves in that city and suburbs.

Col. Embury F. Clark, of the M.O.L.L.U.S. of Massachusetts, and commanding the 2d Infantry, M.V.M., at present, is the newly elected commander-in-chief of the Naval and Military Order of the Spanish-American War. The appointment and unanimous election is gratifying to his friends throughout N.E.

The trainship Constellation is coming to Boston for repairs, from Newport. It is thought, however, that she may not be in condition to be made serviceable.

M. H. B.

## FORT SHERIDAN.

On May 18 Prince Puling, of China, with his retinue and accompanied by General Grant and staff, visited and inspected the post and was given a review. The Prince was very much interested in the guns of the Field Artillery; he spent quite a long time in the mess hall asking questions about the system there. After the review he held a reception in the quarters of Lieutenant Colonel Yeatman, where refreshments were served. In the absence of Mrs. Yeatman, Mrs. Charles G. Woodward, of the Artillery, and Mrs. J. T. Moore, of the Infantry, did the honors of the occasion.

Mrs. Warren P. Newcomb, gave a tea to the members of the garrison and a few invited guests on May 17. During the tea the 27th Infantry band played a few fine musical selections on the lawn.

Friday May 27, this week, a ball was given in honor of General Grant and staff, a special train carrying the guests from and to Chicago. Over four hundred invitations were sent out.

Lieutenants Wilson and Cole, of the 27th Infantry, and Cocheu, of the Artillery, visited Champaign, Ill., as judges of a competitive drill by companies of the National Guard at that point.

Mrs. W. P. Newcomb left this week for a visit to New York city, to be present at the graduation exercises of her daughter, Miss Marion Newcomb, who is finishing here studies there.

Miss Grant, of Chicago, who is visiting Capt. and Mrs. Bates, 27th Inf., is an accomplished horsewoman and a splendid tennis player, needless to say she is very popular.

Mrs. Lindley, of Elkhart, Wis., is visiting Lieut. and Mrs. Merriam, of the Artillery. Miss Davis, of Atlanta, Ga., is visiting Lieut. and Mrs. Pepper, 27th Inf.

Lieutenant Griffiths and family, 27th Inf., left here on Friday on three months' leave to visit their homes in the East.

Lieut. Rawson Warren, 11th Cav., met with a painful accident, while doing gymnastic work on the bars in the drill hall; his foot became entangled in one of the braces, severely wrenching his knee and putting him on the sick report.

The tennis craze has taken such a hold upon the garrison that the courts are crowded at all hours during daylight.

## STEAMSHIP SAILINGS, PACIFIC COAST.

From San Francisco.

Nippon Maru, Honolulu, Yoko. and Hong Kong May 28.  
Soeria, Honolulu and Yokohama and Hong Kong June 7.  
Coptic, Honolulu and Yokohama and Hong Kong June 16.  
Pacific Mail S.S. Co. Honolulu and Yokohama and Hong Kong June 22.  
Pacific Mail S.S. Co. Honolulu, Yokohama and Hong Kong July 2.  
Oceania S.S. Co. Honolulu, Auckland and Sydney, N.S.W. July 7.  
Pacific Mail S.S. Co. Honolulu, Yokohama and Hong Kong July 14.  
Pacific Mail S.S. Co. Honolulu, Yokohama and Hong Kong July 26.  
Pacific Mail S.S. Co. Honolulu, Yokohama and Hong Kong Aug. 6.

From Vancouver, B.C.

Athenian, Yokohama and Hong Kong, June 6.  
Empress of Japan, Yokohama and Hong Kong, June 13.  
Tartar, Yokohama and Hong Kong, June 27.  
Empress of China, Cana. Pacific R.R. and S.S. Line Yokohama and Hong Kong, July 4.  
Aorangi, Cana. Pacific R.R. and S.S. Line Honolulu, Brisbane and Sydney, N.S.W. July 22.



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## PLATTSBURG BARRACKS.

Plattsburg Barracks, N.Y., May 23, 1904.

Mrs. Rafferty, accompanied by her son, William, and daughter, Valencia, left on Sunday last for a visit with relatives in Morristown, N.J. Mrs. Rafferty and the children are very much missed in the post, and it is to be hoped that their stay in New Jersey may be a short one. Mrs. Wiley, mother of Lieut. Noble J. Wiley, was a guest at the euchre club which met with Miss Maribelle Williams on Monday last. All the members were present and a most enjoyable afternoon was spent. Mrs. Wiley, jr., winning the prize.

The Luncheon Club met at the Snyder home on Tuesday afternoon, Miss Mabel Martin, of the city, taking the place vacated by Mrs. J. Morley Campbell. Mrs. Snyder's circular table with the dollies of Mexican drawn-work made the luncheon seem doubly attractive, the floral decorations of sweet peas adding to the dainty effect.

The band gave its first outdoor evening concert on Friday night. It is understood that these concerts are to be a feature of the summer program for the garrison and they are much attended and well enjoyed by many from the city.

Lieut. and Mrs. Asa L. Singleton are spending their leave near Fort Valley, Ga., with Lieutenant Singleton's parents. This is practically a continuation of the honeymoon for the Singletons, whose romantic marriage occurred on the day before the sailing of the Kilpatrick with the 5th Infantry on board for the United States, via Suez. Mrs. Singleton will be recalled by the residents of Manila as the beautiful Miss Day.

After an all-too-short visit, Mrs. Wiley and Mr. Noble, mother and cousin, respectively, of Lieutenant Wiley, of the regiment, departed for Washington on Tuesday. They remained but a short time there, going on to their home in Montgomery, Ala. Greatly to the delight of all who met Mrs. Wiley, she has promised to return here later in the season.

On last Sunday evening, Miss Williams gave a supper to Capt. and Mrs. Earl C. Carnahan and Capt. and Mrs. C. C. Clark. Miss Williams and her brother, Lieut. A. S. Williams, and Lieutenants Davis and Price are spending Sunday with the Weeds, of the city, at their country home.

Mrs. Snyder's mother, Mrs. G. B. Drury, of Essex Junction, Vt., is here for a visit. Those who met Miss Drury on a former visit are delighted to see her again.

The musical club met with Lieut. and Mrs. Paul W. Beck on Saturday night, the principal feature of the evening being Mrs. Fremont's vocal solos, which were the delight of all. Col. and Mrs. Borden were present as guests. While not taking part on the program, Colonel Borden proved very entertaining, as usual, when over the supper he fell into a reminiscent mood. The stories told by him and by Major Fremont of experiences with musical clubs during frontier days were laughable and contributed greatly to the success of the evening.

On Saturday the team of enlisted men from Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., played ball against a similar team of the 5th Infantry at Clinton Park, Plattsburg. The score after a game of ten innings standing 6 to 5 in favor of the 5th. It was a very exciting contest, replete with fast playing on both sides and the winning side was in doubt until the last man was out and the run scored. Lieutenants Martin, Robertson and Forsyth from Ethan Allen attended the ball game.

Mr. S. A. Minnich, a brother-in-law of Capt. Edward Sigerfoos, the adjutant of the 5th, is spending a few days at the post. Mr. Minnich is from Arcanum, Ohio.

## FORT ETHAN ALLEN.

Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., May 23, 1904.

One of the most pleasant social events at the garrison goes on record after Lieut. and Mrs. William S. Barriger's names. On Saturday evening all the officers and ladies of the garrison were invited to attend the "Cobweb" reception, which was given in honor of the Lieutenant's sister, Miss May Huntington Barriger. Never before has anything more exciting taken place. In the hallways and in every room, from cellar to garret, large cob-webs were woven, some as large as eight feet in diameter. In the center of each web a huge spider, made his abode. The webs were filled with every sort of an instrument by which noise could be made and the guests took their choice of the music-makers. During the evening, the guests partook of a supper, which showed Mrs. Barriger's excellent skill in providing for the inner man.

Lieut. and Mrs. Arthur N. Pickel, 15th Cav., entertained at dinner on Friday evening, their guests being Capt. and Mrs. Francis C. Marshall, Capt. Julian R. Lindsey and George Kirkpatrick, 15th Cav. On Saturday evening Capt. and Mrs. Marshall, Mrs. T. B. Marshall, Lieut. and Mrs. Leon R. Partridge, and Captain Lindsey were the guests of Major and Mrs. Curtis B. Hoppin, 15th Cav., at dinner. Both parties were most enjoyable affairs. Last Monday afternoon Mrs. Francis C. Marshall entertained several ladies of the garrison at five o'clock tea.

Lieut. Richard B. Going, 15th Cav., is confined to his quarters, ill. During his sickness Lieut. I. S. Martin,

15th Cav., is attached to Troop B, 15th Cav., as troop commander.

Major and Mrs. Henry W. Hovey, 23d Inf., military instructor at Norwich University, and Miss Hovey, are the guests of Lieut. and Mrs. Arthur N. Pickel, and will remain during the military exercises which are being held in Burlington, also for the field day to be held at this garrison Wednesday.

The post baseball team made the trip from Plattsburg to this post Saturday evening in the launch Wave, and the trip across the lake was very much enjoyed.

Bids will be called for in a few days by the constructing Q.M., Capt. T. B. Lamoreux, for additional buildings and enlargements to present buildings. The work will cost in the neighborhood of \$80,000. Among the contracts are the enlargement of the guardhouse, and the bake-shop; erection of a band stable and a stable to replace the one burned in 1901; two additions to coalsheds; a new wagon shed, also oil house; erection of six additions to present stable guard houses, for use as blacksmith shops. Besides this work there are several contracts which are still in the air, but will be advertised for during the summer. The Artillerymen are also to receive their lockers, and bids for 500 are being asked for. The post Q.M., Lieut. W. C. Gardenhire, 15th Cav., has also awarded several small contract repair jobs in the past week.

The members of the D. K. C. club were pleasantly entertained at their rooms, on last Monday evening, by the Great Northern Quartet. Preceding the social hour, the club held a business meeting and decided to take rooms on Church street, in Burlington.

Capt. Leroy Eitinger, 15th Cav., was confined to his quarters by illness for a few days last week. Lieut. W. W. Overton, 15th Cav., who was thrown from an unruly horse about three weeks ago, has returned to duty.

The post bowling team scored a defeat at Burlington last Tuesday evening, but Private Lake bowled a total of 621 pins, averaging 207, during the three strings. The score of the post team was 844, 823, 731, total, 2,398. Burlington team, 848, 853, 873, total, 2,574. The members of the D. K. C. club, who attended helped to make the evening a jolly one.

Lieut. Col. Alexander Rodgers, 15th Cav., post commander, enjoyed the scenery of Lake Champlain last week, being the guest of the Government lighthouse inspector for a few days. A trip the entire length of the lake was made.

At the meeting of the James Russell Lowell Literary Club last Monday evening an election of officers occurred. Private Goldman was chosen president; Private York, vice-president; Private Grey, secretary, and Chaplain W. W. Brander, 15th Cav., critic. Plans for a literary entertainment were discussed, to occur probably on June 5. The debate was on "Resolved, That Poets are More Beneficial to Mankind than Philosophers." It was decided in the negative.

Capt. Lincoln C. Andrews, 15th Cav., who has been visiting in this vicinity, has returned to his duties at West Point. Mrs. Andrews will remain at Burlington, Vt. The field hospital at this garrison is under way, tents being erected for this purpose last week. The tennis courts have been refitted and devotees of this exhilarating sport are out in large numbers.

The ladies of the garrison were pleasantly entertained by the officers last Friday evening, at the club. A four-piece orchestra of Burlington, furnished the music and refreshments were served.

The supposed murderer of policeman James McGrath, of Burlington, Private Benjamin Williams, Troop I, 15th Cav., remains in the Burlington jail, and will have a hearing this week. There is reason to believe that the man made a confession to Lieut. E. J. Ely, 15th Cav., but the Lieutenant will say nothing.

Work begun last week on turning the sods in front of the officers' line preparatory to establishing the post baseball diamond on this site. Last week Lieut. William D. Forsyth, 15th Cav., chosen as manager, got the men together and formed the post team. Every afternoon thereafter the men were hard at practice and in their game at Plattsburg Barracks, Saturday afternoon, the first they played, it was found that the post has an excellent team. The game lasted ten innings and resulted in a victory for Plattsburg, 6 to 5. The 23d Battery team crossed bats with the Clovers of Burlington last Sunday and played five innings, the game then ceased on account of rain, score 5-0. Yesterday these two teams met and the score resulted in favor of the battery, 11-3. The game between the 27th Battery team, and a team from Richmond, Vt., was postponed until next Saturday. The post team will meet Plattsburg at this garrison a week from Saturday.

## THE PRESIDIO.

Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., May 19, 1904.

Capt. L. W. Cornish, 9th Cav., who has been in quarantine for some time on account of measles in the family, is again on duty.

The California Commandery of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion met in the Occidental hotel on Wednesday evening.

Mrs. Roger Williams is visiting her parents, Gen. and Mrs. C. A. Woodruff, U.S.A., retired, on Van Ness avenue. Col. W. S. Patten, Chief Q.M. of the Department of California, with Mrs. Patten and two daughters, have moved from the Cumberland, San Francisco, to Berkeley, Cal.

Major General MacArthur and staff inspected Alcatraz Island last Saturday. Among the officers were Capt. P. W. West and Capt. F. L. Winn, aide, Col. George Andrews, A.G., of the Pacific Division; Col. W. S. Patten, Q.M. of the Department; Capt. W. S. Overton and H. C. Davis, Art. Corps. At noon Major A. R. Paxton, 13th Inf., served one of those delightful luncheons for which he has become quite famous since taking command of Alcatraz Island.

Mrs. Haines, wife of Capt. John T. Haines, 11th Cav., who has been living at Berkeley while the Captain was in the Philippines, has now moved to Fort Riley. Major Henry M. Morrow, Judge Advocate of this Department, and his mother, Mrs. Henry A. Morrow, have taken quarters across the bay in Berkeley. Capt. George W. Read, 9th Cav., from Ord Barracks, registered at headquarters the first of the week.

Lieut. P. K. Brice, Art. Corps, will leave the Presidio in a few days for duty at West Point. Lieut. David A. Henkes, 28th Inf., who has been ill in the General Hospital for some time, has reported for duty with his regiment. Col. H. C. Ward, 15th Inf., Major W. B. Banister, surgeon, and Capt. H. C. Benson, 4th Cav., reported at headquarters the first of the week.

The handsome new brick bachelors' quarters at the Presidio were opened for use last Tuesday. The quarters consist of sixteen sets and will relieve the crowded condition of the post. Major and Mrs. W. P. Kendall from Ord Barracks are guests of Gen. and Mrs. MacArthur at Fort Mason. Lieuts. A. J. Dougherty, 25th Inf., and R. C. Humber, 10th Inf., have gone East on leave. Lieut. W. E. Goolsby, 21st Inf., from Fort Keough, is visiting friends in San Francisco.

Gen. H. L. Haskell, U.S.A., retired and Mrs. Haskell are at the Occidental. Capt. Frank L. Winn, 12th Inf., is making a tour of inspection of the colleges located in this department. Capt. C. R. Howland, 21st Inf., has charge of the building of the protected target range at the Presidio.

At the reception tendered by Mrs. Siviter, wife of Capt. F. P. Siviter, of the 25th Infantry, to Mrs. Griffith and Mrs. Ronayne on Friday morning, Miss Harriet Harris gave a number of vocal selections with Capt. J. A. Lynch, 28th Inf., at the piano. Captain Lynch is accounted one of the best piano players in the Army.

Mrs. Halstead, wife of Lieut. Laurence Halstead, 18th Inf., entertained the Army Ladies' Card Club on Tues-

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day afternoon. Her quarters on Alcatraz Island were beautifully decorated with roses and other cut flowers, and dainty refreshments were served. The prize, a beautiful silver spoon of Alcatraz Island, was won by Mrs. Christian. Among the ladies present were Mesdames Markley, Lindsay, McAlexander, Fuger, Kennedy, Devol, Bowman, Kirwin, Andrews, Girard, Suttle, Keaps, Taylor, Patten, Perry, Knowles, Johnson and Weirick.

## FORT MONROE.

Fort Monroe, Va., May 23, 1904.

The interesting event of the week was the tennis tournament on Saturday. At nine all the participants had their photographs taken, after which they dispersed to the three different courts. By noon the winners were Lieut. Frank C. Jewell and Lieut. F. W. Stopford. At five everyone assembled at the Chamberlin tennis court where the finals were played. After a hard game Lieutenant Stopford was defeated by Lieutenant Jewell, who is now the champion on the point.

Gen. J. Franklin Bell, commandant of the General Service and Staff College at Leavenworth, with his aide, Captain Swift, spent several days here last week.

On account of the death of Lieut. Robert B. Mitchell, Mrs. Ramsay D. Fotts did not have her usual "at home" Thursday. Major and Mrs. Ogden Rafferty are entertaining Miss Frances O'Reilly of Washington.

Major and Mrs. Garland N. Whistler entertained at dinner Sunday evening. Covers were laid for eight and the party included Capt. and Mrs. William Chamberlaine, Capt. and Mrs. Clint C. Hearn, Dr. Bogges and Lieut. Francis N. Cooke.

Mrs. Hero is visiting her son and daughter, Capt. and Mrs. Andrew Hero. Lieut. Winslow H. Reaver is away on sick leave. Mrs. Charles Fisher has returned from a visit to friends in Washington.

A jolly party of sixteen went to Brockem Beach Friday evening. They saw the place, took in the merry-go-round, the Ferris wheel, dancing pavilion and finally shot at the wooden dummies, and several of the crowd brought home the coveted prize cigars.

The Misses Armiger have returned to New York after a pleasant visit to Mrs. John Kimberly.

The musical entertainment given at the Y.M.C.A. Friday evening was a great success, both socially and financially.

Wednesday morning the body of an unknown seaman was washed ashore. A pay voucher of \$15 was found upon him. The body was in such a state that it was immediately buried on the beach.

Mrs. Brooke Payne is entertaining her mother, Mrs. Kingsbury. Friday afternoon Mrs. Henry Merriam entertained the ladies of the post at a delightful card party at the Chamberlin.

## MARE ISLAND.

Mare Island, Cal., May 18, 1904.

Three ships have left the yard this week, and as a result things seem rather quiet. More ships will soon be here, however, and then festivities will again be the order of the day.

On Thursday evening Lieut. and Mrs. Samuel L. Graham entertained at an elaborate dinner at their pleasant quarters here, the affair being given in honor of their guest, Mrs. Almy, who spent a week with them while the Marblehead, to which Lieut. Comdr. A. C. Almy is attached, was at the yard. For Thursday night's dinner the chosen color was pink, and the effect was most beautifully carried out in the table decorations. Covers were laid for ten, those invited to meet the guest of honor being Comdr. and Mrs. C. B. T. Moore, Lieut. and Mrs. Frank H. Schofield, Lieut. and Mrs. T. T. Craven, and Paym. M. R. Goldsborough.

Mrs. Collins, of Washington, who has been visiting her daughter, Mrs. F. B. Zahn, at this yard for several weeks, left on May 13 for her home in the capital city. Mrs. Collins is an expert in deciphering illegible hand writing, and holds a most responsible position in the postal service in Washington. Miss Mattie Milton, daughter of Comdr. John B. Milton, who is at present attached to the Monterey on the Asiatic Station, expects to leave shortly for the East, where she will visit friends. Later Mrs. Milton and Miss Milton will join Commander Milton in the Orient.

The news that the detachment of Asst. Naval Constr. T. G. Roberts from this yard will take effect on June 1, while not unexpected, has caused very sincere regret here. Mr. Roberts has been attached to the yard since August, 1899, and his departure will leave a decided void.

Indeed many changes are being made on the yard, one departure after another taking place. The last to go was Mrs. H. M. Cutts, jr., who, with her little son, sailed Tuesday on the Solace to join her husband, Captain Cutts of the Marine Corps, now stationed at Olongapo, P.I. Mrs. Cutts, the niece of Mrs. Franklin J. Drake, visited here before her marriage, and since has lived at Mare Island, Captain Cutts being on duty at the marine barracks until last fall.

On Monday evening, May 16, Capt. and Mrs. Franklin J. Drake gave a most enjoyable card party in honor of Mrs. Cutts, a large number of friends being present to wish her bon voyage. Seven-handed euchre was the feature of the evening. Among those present were Paym. and Mrs. John Irwin, jr., Naval Constr. and Mrs. F. B. Zahn, Asst. Naval Constr. and Mrs. T. Gaines Roberts. Surg. and Mrs. Charles P. Kindelberger, P.A. Surg. and Mrs. J. T. Miller, Lieut. and Mrs. T. T. Craven, Miss Patty Palmer, of Vallejo, and Mr. Howard McCrea.

Mrs. A. C. Almy is a guest at the home of Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. James H. Glennon. Comdr. N. E. Mason, assistant to the Chief of the Bureau of Ordnance, has arrived here and will spend some days in inspecting the Ordnance Department. Mrs. J. B. Collins and daughter were among the passengers sailing from here on the Solace, going out to join Commander Collins, who is on duty on the Asiatic station.

Mrs. Merrill Miller is spending the week at the yard, a guest at the home of Capt. and Mrs. B. F. Tilley, and as usual is receiving the heartiest of welcomes. On Sunday evening last Capt. and Mrs. Tilley gave a small and informal dinner in her honor, Col. and Mrs. P. C. Pope and Mrs. Menefee being invited to meet her. On Monday afternoon Mrs. Miller was the guest of honor at a card party given by Mrs. Tilley, the ladies invited com-



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prising the members of the afternoon card club organized by Mrs. Miller when living here.

Capt. and Mrs. E. D. Taussig, of the Independence, entertained at a card party in honor of Mrs. Miller aboard ship on Tuesday evening, the 17th, while Mrs. S. L. Graham was the hostess at a charming party this afternoon, at which the guests of honor were Mrs. Miller and Mrs. T. Gaines Roberts, who is to leave here the first of June for O'Connell Roberts's new assignment at New Orleans. Mrs. Graham's home was beautifully decorated for the afternoon, red roses being used in abundance and quantities of sweet peas. Seven handed euchre was the game of the afternoon.

The Concord was undocked on May 16, and that afternoon she and the Marblehead sailed for Honolulu to join the ships of the Pacific Squadron. The following afternoon the Solace left the yard at three o'clock, to remain in San Francisco until Saturday, when she will sail for the Philippines, stopping at Honolulu on the route.

Mrs. James H. Bull, who returned with Commander Bull from Washington a month ago and has been staying here since, has gone to San Francisco, where she will remain until the departure of the Solace, when she will return to her home in Washington.

### DEPOT OF RECRUITS AND CASUALS.

Fort McDowell, Angel Island, Cal., May 19, 1904.

The following were the winners, all of the 13th Infantry, of events at the field day exercises on May 1: 100-yard dash, Cullen, Co. B, 10 3-5 secs.; relay race, team from Co. B; putting the shot, Corporal Molloy, Co. B, 34 ft. 6 in. and Private Knudson, Co. B; sack race, Private Bridle, Co. B; putting the shot, Corporal Hillis, Co. B, 34 ft. 6 in.; standing broad jump, Sergeant Ogden, Co. B, 10 ft.; obstacle race, Corporal Froelich, Co. B; 100-yard dash for novices, Private Poole, Co. B, 13 secs.; rifle competition, won by team from Co. L, 163 points.

We now have about eleven hundred soldiers at this depot, comprising the Regulars, recruits and the casuals awaiting their discharge on the 27th of this month, and they furnish the applause in no stinted quantities. The field day exercises, as they are now conducted, are enjoyed by both officers and men and are one of the much needed innovations to make the Army more attractive to the raw recruits. Many of them come from the country and before these contests were commenced they would be dumped on this bare island without recreations of any kind and acute attacks of nostalgia were most frequent.

Several schemes for the future, if they materialize, will do a great deal to overcome the natural discontent of the recruit. Col. A. C. Markley, 13th Inf., and Major Black of the same regiment, are now trying to have a large building erected which will contain bowling alleys, billiard tables, library, reading room and a large second-story hall for dancing and athletic exercise which it is thought will be run under the jurisdiction of the cadet. Captain Kerwin, who is now the officer in charge of the latter institution, has made it pay so that there is a surplus available for these needed improvements and it is expected ground will soon be broken.

The examinations following the end of the session of the officers' school are now finished, much to the joy of the junior officers and especially those who have been in competition for places at Leavenworth. The lucky ones have not as yet been announced.

The new hospital is rapidly nearing completion. The foundation, side walls and rafters for the roof are in place, and it is expected it will be finished by the last day of June. This is one of the most important additions to the depot and was very badly needed. The wards will comfortably hold twenty patients. The location gives a magnificent view of the bay, is out of the range of the clouds of dust which pour over the lower end of the parade ground, and by the high hills in its rear is pro-

tected from the very high winds which sweep across the lower portion of the island.

The Army Ladies' Card club had its regular meeting at Alcatraz Island at the quarters of Mrs. Halstead and the session was very much enjoyed. The prize was a handsome silver spoon, won by Mrs. Christian, wife of Capt. J. B. Christian, 9th Cav. The ladies of the depot went to Fort McDowell, taking the steamer across, and returning at 5:30 p. m. on the McDowell, which, through the kindness of the Q.M. Department, made an extra trip.

Contract Surgeon Titus, U.S.A., has been ordered here to assist the regular surgeon in the present crowded condition of the depot and detention camp until the end of the month, when the short-term men will be discharged and several hundred of the recruits will be on their way to the Philippines. Notwithstanding the number of men here there is an astonishingly small amount of sickness, and if it had not been for the measles conveyed here from other recruiting stations the ratio of sick would be less than one per cent.

Lieut. F. R. Curtis, battalion adjutant, has been surveying the proper level for new walks and setting out the stakes for a fine road from the hospital so that the otherwise high grade is reduced almost to a level. Other improvements under the supervision of Colonel Markley and the depot commander, Major Black, will be instituted, such as wide board walks connecting all the houses with the one leading to the wharf, terracing, tree planting, etc. It is rumored that a new iron wharf will soon be started near its present situation, and will extend far enough to allow the deep-water transports to touch here with their returning short-term men. Besides the other improvements noted it is said eucalyptus trees will be planted on the windward side of the depot as a wind-break as well as along the walks for shade. Terraces will be graded and all in all this depot is going to be made an attractive place. But the one great need is quarters suitable for the rank of the bachelor officers, as well as more for the married ones. All the married officers here have comfortable houses, but every time an officer of rank arrives a thrill runs through them, and in fear and trembling they await his permanent location; but so far the bachelor officers have been most considerate of their comrades who, although married, have less rank and no one has been ranked out.

Capt. C. C. Ballou, 15th Inf., the present commanding officer of the detention camp, will accompany the recruits to the Philippines, returning afterwards to his regular station at Monterey. Lieut. W. V. Gallagher, of the 13th, returned on the transport Sherman and is now on duty here.

### ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Questions are answered as soon as possible, but no particular time can be promised for replies. We do not answer questions by mail.

F. K.—The Indiana, Massachusetts, and Oregon, which took part in the destruction of the Spanish fleet at Santiago, Cuba, in 1898, have 13-inch guns.

W. W. A.—Address W. P. Atkinson, 19 Fairfield street, Montclair, N.J. He is one of the best coaches for those to take examination for commissions we know of.

W. A. S.—A list of all the vessels in the Navy in commission will be found each week in the Army and Navy Journal. The U.S. Navy Register gives the list of vessels built and building with their tonnage, also the report of the Bureau of Construction and Repair.

J. F. K. asks: A bet that a man taking the oath and enlisting on Sunday, (said enlistment being dated Sunday) can be discharged, as an oath taken on Sunday is illegal according to the laws of the United States, and said soldier cannot be held in the Service if he wishes his discharge and is entitled to travel pay when discharged for foregoing reasons from place of discharge to place of enlistment. B. Bets that the said soldier is not entitled to be discharged as said enlistment is legal? Answer: There is no law or regulation affecting the validity of enlistments made on Sunday; such enlistments have generally been considered contrary to the public policy, but it appears sometimes to have been made. B is correct, and A is wrong, however.

### BORN.

ARMSTRONG.—To the wife of Lieut. George R. Armstrong, 6th U.S. Inf., a son, Justus M., grandson to Col. Justus Morris Brown, Medical Department.

BELL.—At Spokane, Wash., May 17, 1904, to the wife of 1st Lieut. James Edward Bell, 17th Inf., a son, James Edward Bell, Jr.

GALBRAITH.—At Moorehead, Cumberland County, Pa., Feb. 20, 1904, to the wife of Capt. W. W. Galbraith, U.S.A., a son.

GRIFFIN.—At Charleston, S.C., May 3, 1904, to the wife of 1st Lieut. James Edward Bell, 17th Inf., a son, James McDonald.

MCDONALD.—At Washington, Del., May 18, 1904, to the wife of Mr. Donald M. McDonald, a daughter, Frances Eaton, and granddaughter to the late Col. L. L. Livingston.

PAGE.—At Malah Island, Luzon, P.I., Feb. 8, 1904, to the wife of Capt. Henry Page, Med. Dept., a son, John Upshur Dennis Page.

### MARRIED.

JOHNSTON-JOHNSTON.—At Baltimore, Md., May 25, 1904, Lieut. Gordon Johnston, U.S.A., and Miss Anna Julia Johnston.

PHALEN-SIBLEY.—At Manila, P.I., April 14, 1904, Miss Gertrude Sibley, daughter of Major Frederick W.

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REID-CALHOUN.—At People's Temple parsonage, Boston, Mass., by the pastor, Charles A. Crane, May 23, Capt. George Croghan Reid, U.S.M.C., and Mary Louise Calhoun.

WALKER-PATTON.—At Huntsville, Ala., May 17, 1904, Miss Alice Greenway Patton, to Lieut. Richard Wilde Walker, 5th Cav., U.S.A.

### DIED.

BRITTINGHAM.—Drowned in Chesapeake Bay, May 15, 1904, Midshipman Philip S. Brittingham, U.S. Naval Academy.

HOLLEY.—In New York city on May 15, Abner H. Holley, father of Capt. Dwight W. E. Holley, 4th Inf.

LANG.—At Allegheny, Pa., May 13, 1904, Mr. William F. Lang, father of Lieut. Charles J. Lang, U.S.N.

MCCARTENEY.—At Washington, D.C., May 24, 1904, Lieut. Charles M. McCartENEY, U.S.N.

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### FORT RILEY.

Fort Riley, Kas., May 23, 1904.

Brig. Gen. Theodore J. Wint, commanding the Department of the Missouri, will arrive at the post this afternoon, accompanied by his personal staff, for the annual inspection of the post. The 25th Field Battery will fire the usual salute, while the squadron of the 4th Cavalry, under the command of Major James Lockett, 4th Cav., will act as escort.

Mrs. L. M. Maus entertained in a delightful manner at supper, after the officer's hop on Saturday evening.

Dr. H. C. Many, contract surgeon, and Mrs. Many left the post last week to enjoy a two months' leave. Upon the expiration of his leave Doctor Many will leave the Army to practice in civil life.

Mr. and Mrs. Coffin entertained at supper after the hop on Saturday, a week ago, in honor of Lieut. and Mrs. C. C. Carson. The guests were Lieut. and Mrs. Symington, Lieut. and Mrs. Lee, Lieut. E. P. Laurson, Miss Jessie Moore, Lieut. C. F. Cox and Lieut. H. A. Roberts.

The delightful weather of the past week has been enjoyed by everybody after the continued rain and cold, especially by the fans. The post team continued its good work by taking Bethany University into camp in the most approved manner on May 20, on the home grounds. Skidmore was in fine fettle and pitched a beautiful game throughout, but four hits being made off his delivery. The base running of the locals was easily a feature of the game. Score: Fort Riley 12, Bethany 2. It was a different tale, however, on the 21st. On that day Emporia College and Riley locked horns in a spectacular game, in which the visitors administered a neat coat of white-wash to the tune of 4-0. The game was one of the finest exhibitions ever seen on the home grounds from every standpoint. Up to the eighth inning it was a pitcher's contest with honors about even. Main pitching for Fort Riley. The fielding and base running of both teams was brilliant at every stage of the game. Yesterday the locals took out their spite on Chapman, which came to the post loaded with fast ones from all over the State. There was nothing doing until the second when someone

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cut the rope and the balloon went up. There were seven scores on the board when the locals took their turn in the field. The visitors' twirler, Whitehair, succeeded in nearly killing Miller, Riley's third baseman, and placed Skidmore, the soldiers' twirler, hors-de-combat. The former was knocked unconscious by a ball near the temple and was taken to the hospital in an ambulance. Skidmore was compelled to retire in favor of Main. The game was called in the seventh on account of the lateness of the hour; score 17-9 in Fort Riley's favor. On Wednesday the team goes to St. Mary's to cross bats with the collegians, returning here that night for a game on the day following with the State Agricultural College from Manhattan. On Sunday a professional team from Herrington will be an attraction. It is probable that the Sioux Indian team will play with the locals on Decoration Day. Correspondence is being carried on to that end.

Lieut. R. S. Granger, Art. Corps, and Mrs. Granger gave a dinner on Friday evening. Their guests were Col. and Mrs. E. Z. Steever, Capt. and Mrs. G. W. Gatchell, and Lieut. and Mrs. C. C. Carson.

Lieut. Guy V. Henry, 4th Cav., has been receiving congratulations during the past week over the announcement of his promotion to a captaincy. They have been tempered with regret, however, as his promotion takes him to the 12th Cavalry, now serving in the Philippines. His mother arrived at the post on Thursday to visit him before his departure.

A request has been made to the department commander to delay the arrival of the Field Artillery battalion from Fort Leavenworth until the first of July, in order that the batteries at this post may complete their preliminary target practice before that time. The heavy and continued rains have put the batteries considerably behind their schedule, and unless it is completed before the first of July they will lose considerable of their ammunition allowance. As it now stands the batteries from Fort Leavenworth will commence their march to this post on June 1.

Mrs. L. M. Maus addressed the Ladies' Reading club of Junction City on the subject of life in the Philippines on Thursday afternoon. The meeting was a most interesting one. Capt. and Mrs. J. C. W. Brooks entertained at dinner on Saturday evening for Mrs. Baxter, a guest at the post.

The Fort Riley juveniles administered a dose of defeat to a team composed of youngsters from Manhattan on

Saturday afternoon. The game was played on the Artillery diamond, and despite the fact that a game was in progress at the Athletic park, drew a considerable crowd. The score was 12-4.

The second funeral within a week occurred on Friday afternoon when the remains of Corporal Theodore C. Mandt, Troop D, 4th Cav., were interred in the post cemetery. The 1st Squadron, 4th Cav., headed by the regimental band escorted the remains. The funeral ceremony was conducted by the Rev. Father O'Brien of Junction City. The comrades of the late Joseph A. Chartier, Troop B, 4th Cav., who was accidentally shot and killed on the target range about two weeks ago, will erect a monument to his memory over his grave in the post cemetery.

## VANCOUVER BARRACKS.

Vancouver Barracks, Wash., May 20, 1904.

Gen. Frederick Funston leaves to-day for his home in Kansas to attend the wedding of his sister. He expects to be absent from the Department twenty days, and until his return Col. Edward S. Godfrey, 9th Cav., being the ranking officer in the Department, will assume command and be stationed at Vancouver Barracks.

Companies of the 19th Infantry, I and L from Fort Wright, and K and M from Fort Lawton, are expected to arrive at Vancouver Barracks the second week in June to take station. Two other companies of Infantry, either of the 10th or 28th, are expected at the same time.

Mrs. Walton, mother of Capt. E. S. Walton, arrived Sunday and will spend the summer at the barracks. On Saturday Lieut. Col. and Mrs. R. E. Thompson gave a dinner in honor of Gen. and Mrs. Funston. Major and Mrs. Goe left Saturday evening for Skagway, Alaska, to be gone three weeks. Major Goe having been detailed on a court to be convened there.

On Sunday last Major and Mrs. George B. Davis gave an informal afternoon reception in honor of their guest, Miss Calahan, of San Francisco. The day being a delightful one the reception was held on the lawn, the music being furnished by the 19th Infantry band. Tea was served by Mrs. Huston and sherbet by Mrs. Graham.

Major and Mrs. Hodgson have returned to Vancouver Barracks. Major and Madam Evans on Tuesday gave a reception in honor of Mrs. and Miss Foulkes of San Francisco.

## FORT THOMAS.

Fort Thomas, Ky., May 23, 1904.

Mrs. Ragsdale, wife of Lieut. R. O. Ragsdale, and guest left on Monday night for Mrs. Ragsdale's home in Memphis, Tenn., where they will remain until the 3d leaves for Alaska. Mrs. Ragsdale will join her husband at San Francisco. Lieut. A. G. Hutchinson has returned from a month's leave spent in St. Louis with his relatives.

The 3d Infantry ball team was victorious on Sunday afternoon in a game with the Newport Blues. The visitors could do absolutely nothing with the twirling of Collins, the soldier's pitcher. Very few hits were made on either side, most of the runs being made on errors. The score was: 3d Infantry 6, Newport 5.

Miss Louise Buck, daughter of Major and Mrs. William Buck, has returned from Baltimore where she has been attending school.

An order received at this post on Tuesday for the discharge of all non-commissioned officers of the 3d Regiment who have less than one year to serve and who did not wish to re-enlist for service in Alaska, has resulted in the discharge of thirty-four non-commissioned officers by their company commanders.

Lieut. R. B. Clark has left for Gainesboro, Ga., to visit relatives before the departure of the 3d for Alaska. Capt. William P. Jackson left on Friday for Galesburg, Ill., to visit his relatives.

The War Department has allowed the sum of \$1.375 for the construction of an iron fence around the post.

A field day will be given by the men of the 3d Infantry on May 28. Lieut. A. G. Hutchinson will be in charge.

Gen. James H. Wilson, U.S.A., retired, will be the guest of honor at the monthly dinner of the Commercial club in Cincinnati. General Wilson will take for the subject of his address "The Oriental Question."

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## NATIONAL GUARD NEWS.

Colonel Appleton of the 7th N.Y., in regimental orders, dated May 19, 1904, announces that on the evening of May 12 Colonel Bates and the officers of the 71st Regiment entertained the officers of the 7th Regiment at dinner and presented a magnificent bronze figure of an "Arbaletrier" for competition in rifle practice. This trophy was presented in appreciation of the hospitality of the 7th, in placing its armory at the disposal of the 71st for the past two years, the 71st having no facilities for battalion or regimental drills or ceremonies, pending the completion of its new armory to replace the one destroyed by fire. Colonel Appleton also acknowledged the receipt of a beautiful silver cup from the Knickerbocker Greys, in acknowledgment for the privilege of using the armory for the purpose of drill and instruction. The cup will be awarded annually to the company having the highest figure of merit in skirmish firing on the day assigned in orders for general practice at Creedmoor. The regimental range house at Creedmoor, it is also announced, will soon be ready for occupancy, and the rifle team has been organized for the season of 1904 and has elected for team captain, F. G. Landon, Company I, who served for many years as captain of that company with great distinction.

Some 3,000 officers and men of the New York National Guard will, it is understood, take part in the Army maneuvers at Manassas, Va., next September, it having been found that the necessary money could be secured. The troops to be ordered to the South for field service are the 12th, 14th, 2d and 74th Regiments and Squadron A. This detail was made upon the recommendation of Major General Roe and was heartily seconded by Adjutant General Henry. Such of the above organizations as were ordered on State field service this summer will be excused.

In the 22d N.Y., Company K, Captain Barber, has won the beautiful trophy offered by former Capt. William B. Smith, for the best record of duty during the year. The company had 92 per cent. The percentage of each other unit of the regiment for the past season was as follows:

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GENERAL DEPOT OF THE QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT, Washington, D.C., May 16, 1904. Sealed proposals, in triplicate, will be received at this office until 2 o'clock, P.M., Wednesday, June 15, 1904, and then opened, for furnishing and delivering Fuel and Mineral Oil at Washington Barracks and Washington City, D.C., Forts Myer and Hunt, Va., and Fort Washington, Md., during fiscal year commencing July 1, 1904. Blank forms with instructions for making proposals and further information will be furnished intending bidders on application to this office. Envelopes containing proposals must be marked "Proposals for Fuel (or Oil)" and addressed to Captain A. W. Butt, Quartermaster, U.S. Army, in charge of Depot.



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C, 88; A, 87; H, 86; I, 83; D, 82; F, 81; G, 81; E, 80; Hospital Corps, 77; B, 76; and Field music, 70. The percentage of the regiment, was 84. Corpl. C. Bobb, of Company C, has won the individual championship in armory rifle shooting in the regiment, by a score of 68, out of a possible 70 points. Corporal Bobb, also made some brilliant shooting in the rapid fire match. He was tied for first place with Sergeant Johnson, of Company H, and Corporal Masterson, of Company C, and in shooting off the tie made 50 points out of a possible 50. Johnson scored 46, and Masterson, 46.

Colonel Bates of the 71st N.Y. has appointed Dr. J. T. Westerman, assistant surgeon, vice Van Wagonen, resigned. Woodson R. Oglesby, formerly of Company C, has been appointed battalion quartermaster, vice Fearn, promoted.

Company F, 60th N.Y., has elected Q.M. Sergt. Edward M. Dillon, 2d lieutenant. During the War with Spain he served with the 1st Regiment in Cuba, and is known as a well posted and energetic officer.

Troop D, of New York, has been ordered to the camp of instruction from June 4 to 11, in addition to the organizations already announced. The 12th and 23d regiments, are authorized to take their regimental bands to camp with them. General Roe, under date of May 17, in G.O. 7, announces the articles and component parts of articles of the ration, and the extra articles for sale to be obtained by commissaries of subsistence for issue and sale to organizations on field service at camp. Major William G. Bissell, surg., 74th Regiment, is detailed to act as instructor of the Hospital Corps, and will be in command of the post hospital.

Adjutant General Finzer, of Oregon, announces that practice with the U.S. magazine rifle, caliber .30, will be required of all the Infantry, except regimental bands and Hospital Corps, and with the carbine and revolver for the Cavalry. The necessary instructions for the practice are also given.

Gen. J. H. Whitney, 2d Brigade, of Massachusetts, has issued orders for the 5th, 8th and 9th Infantry, and the 1st Battalion of Cavalry of his command to perform eight days' duty at Manassas, Va. Troops will be transported from home stations to Virginia and return and the only expense to the State is eight days' pay without transportation. The Government will not pay for hire of horses or transport them, but battery horses will be transported from Washington to Manassas.

Brig. Gen. George Moore Smith, commanding the 1st Brigade, N.G.N.Y., has issued a very comprehensive order giving instructions for the field service to be performed by the organizations of his command ordered to the camp of instruction. The order prescribes the uniform to be worn, baggage to be taken, instructions as to transportation, rations, forage, camp instructions, guard duty, dressing of tents, police duties, and sanitary arrangements, etc. Drills will be by company, battalion and regiment, in extended order. When two regiments occupy the camp at the same time, so far as practicable their extended order drills will be conducted as if they were forces operating against each other. Practical instruction will be given in advance and rear guard duties by companies. Battalions will also be practiced in advance and rear guard work. Regiments will be required to practice outpost duty. The line of observation will consist of cossack posts. The line of resistance will consist of supports. The object of cossack posts will be given general study. Outpost patrols will be taught. Each command will be instructed and drilled in the use of shelter tents, and for this purpose detachments may be sent out to bivouac over night. Each command should be practiced in properly loading the company field equipment upon wagons. Each company must run its own mess.

During the joint encampment of this year of the Washington National Guard which begins July 7, 1904, a rifle contest between teams from the Army and each of the

three States represented will be carried on. All candidates that shoot a sufficiently high score, will be taken to the target range near Murray, over which the match will be shot, not later than July 1. Here they will be encamped and tried out to select a team of twelve men to represent the State.

The Annual School of Instruction in small arms practice, of the Iowa National Guard for the year 1904, will be held at the State rifle range, near Cedar Rapids, commencing June 6, and continue six days. During this school of instruction candidates for a State rifle team to consist of twelve active and four alternate members will be chosen to represent the State in the national matches. The annual meeting of the State Rifle Association will be held at the State range in connection with the school of instruction. Col. W. E. H. Morse, general inspector S.A.P., will assume command of the school of instruction.

Company B, 10th Battalion, N.G.N.Y., of Albany, left its home station on May 14, and marched to the Rensselaerwyck rifle range, where Camp Strevel was established. The camp was established immediately upon arrival on the range, and the following details announced. Post commander, Capt. Frank A. McNeely; post adjutant, Lieut. Edward Oliver; post quartermaster and commissary, Lieut. Albert E. Denison; post surgeon, Capt. Charles E. Davis. Guard mount was held with Lieut. Edward V. Howard, as officer of the day, and a guard was thrown out around the camp. Instruction in tent pitching and sentry duty was given and the results were most gratifying. Under Captain McNeely's supervision, Company B, has attained a high state of efficiency, and the march out was the first of its kind ever undertaken by a company of the Battalion.

Governor Odell, of New York, when he boarded the steamer Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse at Hoboken, on the morning of May 24, was agreeably surprised to find a beautiful floral tribute awaiting him, and befitting his position as commander-in-chief of the military and naval force of the State. The floral tribute was in the shape of a mounted field gun, and a card on it bore the inscription "A pleasant trip, and safe return" Capt. Louis Wendel, 1st Battery, N.G.N.Y.

The 1st Regiment, N.G.N.J., of Newark, Colonel Freeman, will parade by battalions in its armory on June 6, 7 and 8, at 7:50 p.m., for annual inspection and muster.

### GENERAL CORBIN REVIEWS 4TH NEW JERSEY.

In its closing review of the season, before Major Gen. Henry C. Corbin, U.S.A., at the armory on the evening of May 23, the 4th Regiment, N.G.N.J., in command of Col. Robert G. Smith, gave ample evidence of improvement, and made a most excellent display. A very large audience was present.

After an enjoyable band concert, the regiment was formed in line and the colors received with ceremony. Then the regiment was handsomely formed for review in line of masses under the direction of Adjutant Benjamin M. Gerardin, with twelve companies divided into three battalions of four companies each, the battalion being commanded respectively by Majors H. Lohmann, Jr., Arthur L. Steele and H. H. Brinkerhoff. The regiment presented a handsome and solid appearance.

General Corbin was accompanied by Major Starr and Captains Moss and Horton, of his staff. During the passage of the reviewing party around the lines, the regiment preserved commendable steadiness, and the majority of men were evidently determined to do their best before the distinguished reviewing officer.

In the passage all the companies passed in fine shape, particularly the first company in each battalion, the second company of the second battalion, and the fourth of the 3d battalion. Salutes were also well rendered. Colonel Smith next put the command through an interesting regimental drill in close column movements, executed in the most skillful manner, especially in view of the confined space.

Evening parade in line was the concluding military ceremony and during this Company C, in command of Capt. Earl T. Dabb, celebrated for its skill in shooting, was ordered to the front and presented with the regimental shooting trophies for the best scores in both outdoor and indoor shooting. Lieut. William C. Gannon, of Company C, also celebrated as a skilled rifleman was presented with the medal offered by Colonel Smith, for the best individual score on the outdoor range, Lieutenant Gannon having to his credit the remarkable score of 100 out of a possible 100 points. The Lieutenant was also presented with the N.R.A. medal, offered for the best indoor individual score, his record being 99 out of a possible 100 points. Colonel Smith presented the prizes with brief remarks, the audience applauding enthusiastically.

The showing made was the best of the season, and it demonstrated what the men can do if they take interest in their work and pride in their organization. There was great improvement in the manual, and the order arms which we previously criticized was executed in a proper manner, the pieces being grounded lightly. The men generally were more attentive and steady.

Among the special guests were Mayor Fagin, Chief of Police Murphy, Major Gen. P. F. Wanser, Brig. Gen. E. A. Campbell and Lieut. Col. John A. Parker and Lieut. L. W. Manton of his staff. Lieut. A. L. Christie, 8th U.S. Inf., Gen. Bird W. Spencer, and Champe S. Andrews. There was dancing until after midnight. Previous to the review, Colonel Smith entertained General Corbin and the members of his staff at dinner at his home. Other guests at the dinner were Acting Governor Wakelee, Gen. H. R. Briantall, Gen. E. A. Campbell, Major W. J. Parker, Capt. J. J. Broderick and Capt. J. M. Rector.

The regiment hopes to be ordered to take part in the Army maneuvers in Virginia next September. Both officers and men are very anxious to go, and the 4th would certainly be fitting representatives of the State.

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### STATIONS OF THE ARMY.

#### DIVISION AND DEPARTMENT COMMANDS.

1. The Atlantic Division—Major Gen. Henry C. Corbin, U.S.A. Headquarters Governors Island, N.Y.
  - (a) The Department of the East—Major Gen. Henry C. Corbin, U.S.A., (to command temporarily.) Headquarters Governors Island, N.Y.
  - (b) The Department of the Gulf—Brig. Gen. Thomas H. Barry, U.S.A. Headquarters Atlanta, Ga.
2. The Northern Division—Major Gen. John C. Bates, U.S.A. Headquarters St. Louis, Mo.
  - (a) The Department of the Lakes—Brig. Gen. Frederick D. Grant, U.S.A. Chicago, Ill.
  - (b) The Department of the Missouri—Brig. Gen. Theodore J. Wint, U.S.A. Headquarters Omaha, Neb.
  - (c) The Department of Dakota—Brig. Gen. C. C. Carr, Headquarters St. Paul, Minn.
3. The Southwestern Division—Major Gen. Samuel S. Sumner, U.S.A. Headquarters Oklahoma City, Oklahoma Territory.
  - (a) The Department of Texas—Brig. Gen. Jesse M. Lee, U.S.A. Headquarters San Antonio, Texas.
  - (b) The Department of the Colorado—Brig. Gen. Frank D. Baldwin, U.S.A. Headquarters Denver, Colo.
4. The Pacific Division—Major Gen. Arthur MacArthur, U.S.A. Headquarters San Francisco, Cal.
  - (a) The Department of California—Major Gen. Arthur MacArthur, U.S.A. Headquarters San Francisco, Cal.
  - (b) The Department of the Columbia—Brig. Gen. Frederick Funston, U.S.A. Headquarters Vancouver Barracks, Wash.
5. The Philippine Division—Major Gen. James F. Wade, U.S.A. Headquarters Manila, P.I.
  - (a) The Department of Luzon—Brig. Gen. George M. Randall, U.S.A. Headquarters Manila, P.I.
  - (c) The Department of the Visayas—Brig. Gen. William H. Carter, U.S.A. Headquarters Iloilo, P.I.
  - (c) The Department of Mindanao—Major Gen. Leonard Wood, U.S.A. Headquarters Zamboanga, P.I.

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### CAVALRY.

1st Cav.—Headquarters, E, F, G, H, I, K, L and M, Fort Clark, Texas; A, B, C and D, Fort Sam Houston, Texas.  
 2d Cav.—Address entire regiment Manila, P.I.  
 3d Cav.—Headquarters, A, B, I, K, L, M, Fort Assiniboine, Mont.; C, D and F, Fort Yellowstone, Wyo.; G and H, Fort Apache, Ariz.; E, Boise Barracks, Idaho.  
 4th Cav.—Headquarters and A, B, C and D, Fort Riley, Kas.; E, F, G and H, Fort Leavenworth, Kas.; I, K, L and M, Jefferson Barracks, Mo.  
 5th Cav.—Headquarters and Troops A, C and D, Fort Huachuca, Ariz.; F, Fort DuChesne, Utah; H and K, Fort Wingate, N.M.; L, Whipple Barracks, Ariz.; I and B, Fort Grant, Ariz.; E, G and M, Fort Apache, Ariz.  
 6th Cav.—Headquarters and Troops A, B, C, D, E, F, G and H, Fort Meade, S. Dak.; I, K, L and M, Fort Keogh, Mont.  
 7th Cav.—Entire regiment, Chickamauga Park, Ga.  
 8th Cav.—Headquarters and Troops E, F, G and H, Jefferson Barracks, Mo.; A, B, C and D, Fort Sill, Okla. Ty.; I, K, L and M, Fort Riley, Kas.  
 9th Cav.—Headquarters and E, F, G and H, Fort Walla Walla, Wash.; A, B, on temporary duty at Sequoia National Park, Cal.; C and D, on Temporary duty at Yose-

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4th. Ft. Myer, Va. 19th. Ft. Riley, Kas.  
5th. Presidio, S.F., Cal. 20th. Ft. Riley, Kas.  
6th. Ft. Riley, Kas. 21st. Ft. Sheridan, Ill.  
7th. Ft. Riley, Kas. 22d. Ft. Douglas, Utah.  
8th. Vancouver Bks., Wash. 23d. Ft. Ethan Allen, Vt.  
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10th. Ft. Snelling, Minn. 25th. Ft. Riley, Kas.  
11th. Ft. Hamilton, N.Y. 26th. Vancouver Bks., Wash.  
12th. Ft. Douglas, Utah. 27th. Ft. Ethan Allen, Vt.  
13th. Ft. Russell, Wyo. 28th. Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.  
14th. Ft. Sheridan, Ill. 29th. Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.  
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2d. Ft. Wright, F.I., N.Y. 19th. Ft. Caswell, N.C.  
3d. Ft. Moultrie, S.C. 20th. Ft. Barrancas, Fla.  
4th. Jackson Bks., La. 21st. Ft. McHenry, Md.  
5th. Ft. Screven, T.I., Ga. 22d. Ft. Barrancas, Fla.  
6th. Ft. Monroe, Va. 23d. Ft. McKinley, Me.  
7th. Ft. Barrancas, Fla. 24th. Ft. McKinley, Me.  
8th. Ft. Morgan, Ala. 25th. Ft. Flagler, P.S., Wash.  
9th. Ft. Barrancas, Fla. 26th. Ft. Presidio, S.F., Cal.  
10th. Manila, P.I. To sail June 15 for station San Francisco, Cal.  
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13th. Ft. Monroe, Va. 30th. Ft. Worden, Wash.  
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37th. Ft. Washington, Md. 83d. Ft. Revere, Mass.  
38th. Manila, P.I. To sail June 15 for station San Francisco, Cal.  
39th. Ft. McHenry, Md. 84th. Ft. Hamilton, N.Y.  
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57th. Ft. Wadsworth, N.Y. 102d. Ft. Caswell, N.C.  
58th. Ft. Monroe, Va. 103d. Ft. Howard, Md.  
59th. Ft. Andrews, Boston, Mass. 104th. Ft. Washington, Md.  
60th. Presidio, Cal. 105th. Presidio, S.F., Cal.  
61st. Ft. Baker, Cal. 106th. Ft. Flagler, Wash.  
62d. Ft. Worden, Wash. 107th. Ft. Preble, Me.  
63d. Ft. Casey, Wash. 108th. Manila, P.I. To sail June 15 for station at Fort Casey, Washington.  
64th. Ft. Miley, Cal. 109th. Ft. Greble, R.I.  
65th. Presidio, S.F., Cal. 110th. Ft. Adams, R.I.  
66th. Presidio, S.F., Cal. 111th. Ft. Dade, Fla.  
67th. Presidio, S.F., Cal. 112th. Ft. DuPont, Del.  
68th. Ft. Baker, Cal. 113th. Ft. Hancock, N.J.  
69th. Ft. Monroe, Va. 114th. Ft. Totten, N.Y.  
70th. Presidio, S.F., Cal. 115th. Ft. Rosecrans, Cal.  
71st. Ft. Casey, Wash. 116th. Ft. Screven, Ga.  
72d. Ft. Greble, R.I. 117th. Ft. Moultrie, S.C.  
73d. Ft. Monroe, Va. 118th. Ft. Monroe, Va.  
74th. Ft. Williams, Me. 119th. World's Fair Station, St. Louis, Mo.  
75th. Ft. Preble, Me. 120th. Ft. Strong, Mass.  
76th. Ft. Banks, Mass. 121st. Key West Bks., Fla.  
77th. Ft. Warren, Mass. 122d. Key West, Fla.  
78th. Ft. Adams, R.I. 123d. Ft. Hamilton, N.Y.  
79th. Ft. Adams, R.I. 124th. Ft. Constitution, N.H.  
80th. Ft. Schuyler, N.Y. 125th. Ft. Trumbull, Conn.  
81st. Ft. Slocum, N.Y. 126th. Ft. Worden, Wash.  
82d. Ft. Totten, N.Y.

### INFANTRY.

1st Inf.—Headquarters and E, F, G and H, Fort Wayne, Mich.; A, B, C, D, Fort Brady, Mich.; I, K, L and M, Fort Porter, N.Y.  
2d Inf.—Entire regiment at Fort Logan, Colo.  
3d Inf.—Headquarters and Cos. A, B, C, D, I, K, L and M, Fort Thomas, Ky.; E, F, G, H, Columbus Barracks, Ohio. (Will proceed to Alaska for duty July 1, 1904, and take station as per G.O. 61, April 2, War Department.)  
4th Inf.—Address entire regiment Manila, P.I.  
5th Inf.—Entire regiment at Plattsburg, N.Y.  
6th Inf.—Entire regiment Fort Leavenworth, Kas.  
7th Inf.—Address entire regiment Manila, P.I.  
8th Inf.—Headquarters and E, F, G and H, Fort Jay, N.Y.; I and M, Camp Skagway, Alaska; A, Fort St. Michael, Alaska; B, Fort Davis, Alaska; C, Fort Egbert, Alaska; D, Fort Gibbon, Alaska; K and L, Fort Niagara, N.Y. (The companies in Alaska will be relieved by the 3d Infantry in July, 1904, and then proceed to Fort Thomas, Ky., for station.)  
9th Inf.—Headquarters and Companies E, F, G, H, I, K, L and M, Madison Barracks, Sacket Harbor, N.Y.; Co. B, Pekin, China; A and D, Fort Niagara, Youngstown, N.Y.; C, Allegheny Arsenal, Pa.  
10th Inf.—Infantry Cantonment, Presidio, San Francisco, Cal.  
11th Inf.—Headquarters and A, B, C, D, E, F, G and H, Fort Russell, Wyo.; I and M, Fort Mackenzie, Wyo.; L, Fort Washakie, Wyo.; K, Fort Niobrara, Neb.  
12th Inf.—Address Manila, P.I.  
13th Inf.—Headquarters, A, B, D, K and L, Fort McDowell, Cal.; C and M, Fort Mason, Cal.; Company I, Fort Lisum, Alaska; Companies E, F, G and H, Alcatraz Island, Cal. (Company I will be relieved from duty in Alaska in July, 1904, and report to commanding general, Department of California.)  
14th Inf.—Address entire regiment Manila, P.I.  
15th Inf.—Address entire regiment Monterey, Cal.  
16th Inf.—Headquarters and Companies E, F, G, H, I, L and M, Fort McPherson, Ga.; Companies A, B, C and D, Fort Slocum, N.Y.; K, Columbia Arsenal, Tenn.

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17th Inf.—Address entire regiment Manila, P.I.  
18th Inf.—Entire regiment Manila, P.I.  
19th Inf.—Headquarters and Cos. A, B, C, D, E, F, G and H, Vancouver Barracks, Wash.; I and L, Fort Wright, Wash.; K and M, Fort Lawton, Wash.  
20th Inf.—Address entire regiment Manila, P.I.  
21st Inf.—Headquarters A, B, C, D, E, F, G and H, Fort Snelling, Minn.; I and M, Fort Lincoln, North Dakota; K and L, Fort Keogh, Mont.  
22d Inf.—Address entire regiment Manila, P.I.  
23d Inf.—Address entire regiment Manila, P.I.  
24th Inf.—Headquarters and A, B, C and D, Fort Harrison, Mont.; E, F, G and H, Fort Assiniboine, Mont.; I, K, L and M, Fort Missoula, Mont.  
25th Inf.—Headquarters and Cos. A, B, C, D, I, K, L and M, Fort Niobrara, Neb.; E, F, G and H, Fort Reno, Okla.  
26th Inf.—Headquarters and A, B, C and D, Fort Sam Houston, Texas; E, F and H, Fort McIntosh, Texas; I, K, L, Fort Brown, Texas; G and M, Fort Ringgold, Texas.  
27th Inf.—Headquarters and Cos. A, B, C, D, E, F, G and H, Fort Sheridan, Ill.; I, K, L and M, at Columbus Barracks, Ohio.  
28th Inf.—Infantry Cantonment, Presidio, San Francisco, Cal.  
29th Inf.—Headquarters and Cos. E, F, G, H, and L, at Fort Douglas, Utah; Cos. A, B, C and D, Fort Bliss, Texas; Co. I, at Whipple Barracks, Arizona Territory; Cos. K and M, at Fort DuChesne, Utah.  
30th Inf.—Headquarters and Cos. A, B, C, D, I, K, L and M, Fort Crook, Neb.; E and F, Fort Logan H. Roots, Ark.; G and H, Fort Reno, O.T.  
Porto Rico Provisional Reg't.—Headquarters and A, B, C and D, San Juan; E, F, G and H, Henry Barracks, Cayey.  
All mail for troops in the Philippines should be addressed Manila, P.I.

### BANDS.

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